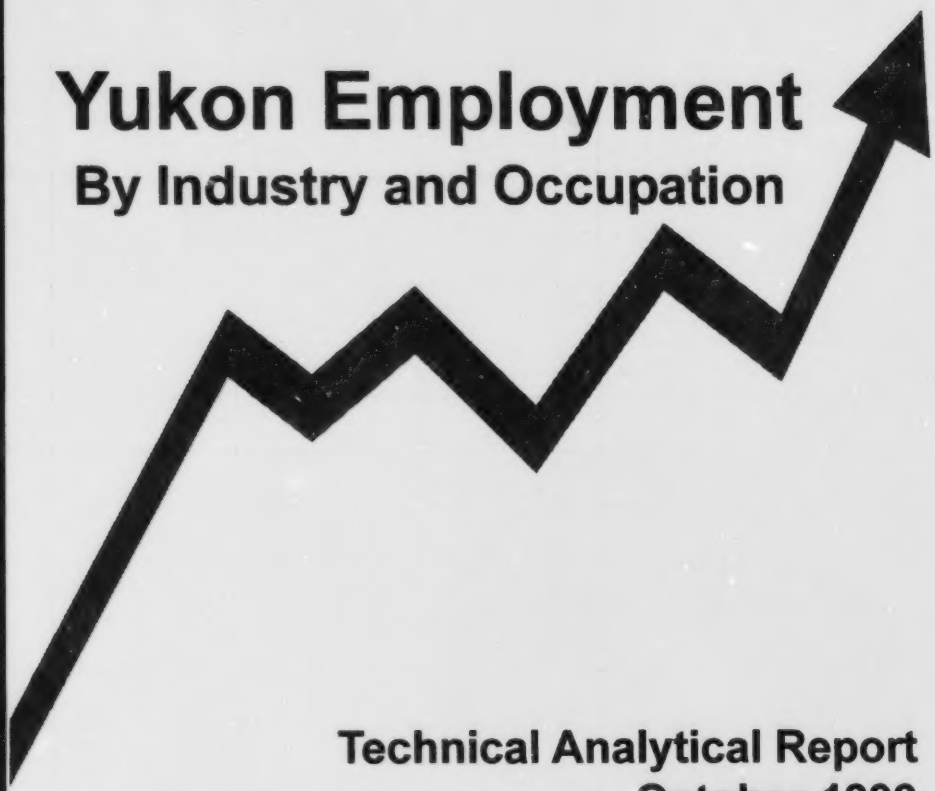
Yukon Employment

By Industry and Occupation



Technical Analytical Report
October 1999

The Yukon Government
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

101-00995/

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Notes

Industry Divisions

The industry divisions for the Yukon are classified according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (1980 SIC). They are divided into 18 categories lettered A through R.

Industry Divisions (1980 SIC)

Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries

Industry Sectors

When analyzing the Yukon labour force it is useful to look at the data grouped into industry sectors based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (1980 SIC). The most commonly used groupings are the Goods Producing, Government and Service (non-government portion) sectors. The definition of each sector **(unless otherwise noted)** is as follows:

Goods Producing sector includes: agriculture, fishing and trapping, logging and forestry, mining (including milling), quarrying, oil wells, manufacturing and construction industries.

Government sector includes: federal, territorial and municipal levels of government, education, and health and social services.

Service sector (non-government portion) includes: transportation and storage, communication and other utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, business, accommodation, food and beverage services and other service industries.

Due to differences in data collection the following definition of Goods Producing, Government and Service sectors is used in Sections **3.2.1; 3.2.2; 3.4.1; 3.4.2; 3.4.3** :

Goods Producing sector includes: logging and forestry, mining (including milling), quarrying, oil wells, manufacturing, construction, and other utilities industries.

Government sector includes: federal, territorial and municipal levels of government.

Service sector (non-government portion) includes: transportation and storage, communication, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, business, education, health and social services, accommodation, food and beverage services and other service industries.

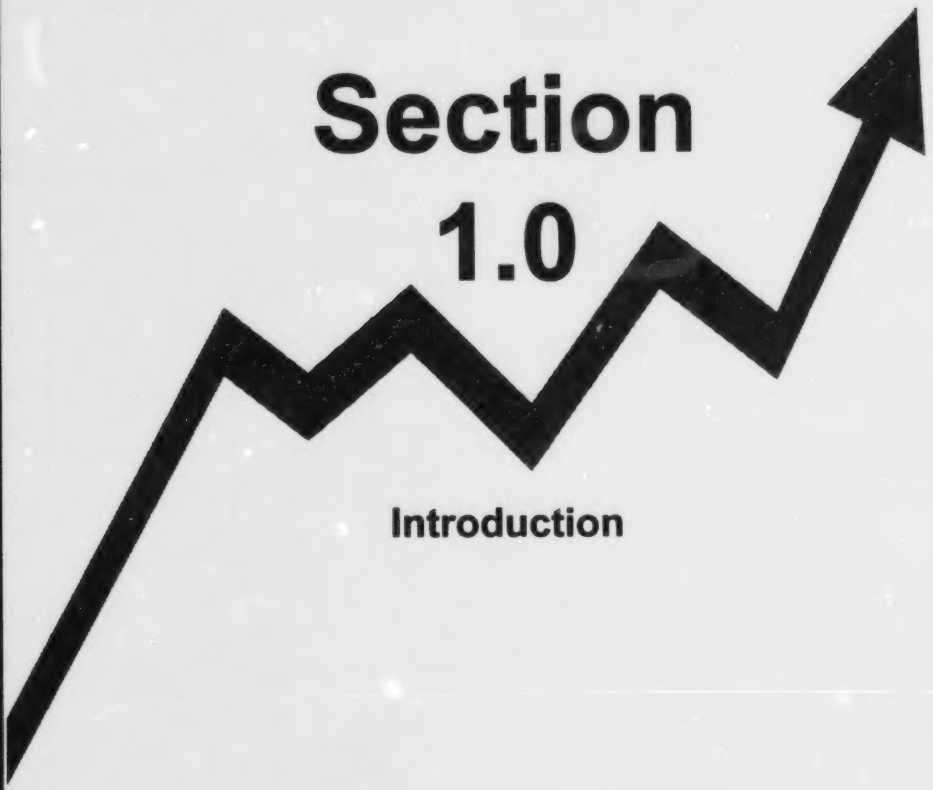
Occupation Groups

The occupation groups for the Yukon are classified according to the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification (1991 SOC). They are divided into 10 broad groups lettered A through J.

Occupation Groups (1991 SOC)

Group A - Management occupations
Group B - Business, finance and administrative occupations
Group C - Natural and applied sciences and related occupations
Group D - Health occupations
Group E - Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion
Group F - Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport
Group G - Sales and service occupations
Group H - Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations
Group I - Occupations unique to primary industry
Group J - Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities

Section 1.0



Introduction

Section 1.0

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to assess the current state of the Yukon economy and to identify past and present trends and cycles. By analyzing current and historical labour force data segregated by industry divisions (1980 Standard Industrial Classification) and occupation groups (1991 Standard Occupational Classification), this report looks at which industries and occupations are changing in importance to the Yukon economy.

This report also looks at what occupations Yukoners have, which industries they work in, the characteristics of the labour force and how it is distributed around the Territory.

Particular attention is focused on the structure of the labour force, as employment is a key indicator of the Yukon economy. The report uses census data to examine three broad industry sectors and then becomes more detailed, looking at industries and occupations by community.

This report examines labour force participation by gender in order to see whether there are shifts in different industries and occupations over time. The overall increase in participation by women in the labour force is one such shift.

Another component of the Yukon economy that is examined is Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which is segregated by industry division. This shows the relative contributions of each industry to the total GDP as well as illustrates which industries are increasing or decreasing.

After disaggregating the Yukon labour force and analyzing its component parts a better understanding of the current trends in the Yukon economy may result.

Section 2.0

Industry Sector Overview

Section 2.0

Industry Sector Overview

There were 47% more women participating in the Yukon labour force in 1996 than there were participating 10 years before in 1986. The number of females participating in the labour force has increased by 2,785 people from 5,910 in 1986 to 8,695 in 1996.

There were 28% more men participating in the Yukon labour force in 1996 than there were participating 10 years before in 1986. The number of males participating in the labour force has increased by 2,155 people from 7,690 in 1986 to 9,845 in 1996.

2.1 Goods Producing Sector

If current trends, continue employment in the Goods Producing sector will likely continue to be highly seasonal. This will lead to lower annual incomes when compared to the Government sector, which tends to provide a high level of full time, full year employment. However, annual incomes tend to be higher for Goods Producing sector employees when compared to Service sector (non-government portion) employees.

Without major new activity in the Goods Producing sector this component of the economy will continue to decline as a proportion of the total Yukon economy.

The Goods Producing sector labour force is dominated by men. In 1996, males accounted for 83.6% of the Goods Producing sector labour force. This is an increase of 0.5 percentage points from 1991 but a decrease of 1.6 percentage points from 1986 to 1996. Preliminary investigation indicates this may reflect an increase in female participation in service occupations within the Goods Producing sector.

2.2 Government Sector

Based on past trends, employment in the Government sector will grow steadily. The Government sector is the foundation of the Yukon labour force, providing a high level of full time, full year employment.

Annual incomes for Government sector employees will tend to be higher when compared to the Service sector (non-government portion) and the Goods Producing sector. Again, this is a result of the Government sector providing a high level of full time and full year employment.

Female participation in the Government sector labour force is higher than male participation. In 1996, females accounted for 62.4% of the Government sector labour force.

Employment with the Federal Government in the Yukon will decrease in the future and employment with the Yukon Territorial Government will increase. This is due to the transfer of Federal responsibilities to the Territory.

The Government sector has increased as a component of the Yukon economy largely due to a decreased Goods Producing sector but also in part due to increased expenditures by all levels of Government.

2.3 Service Sector

If current trends continue, employment in the Service sector (non-government portion) will continue to grow, particularly in industries related to tourism. Service sector (non-government portion) industries tied to the Goods Producing sector may not grow as fast.

If the Service sector (non-government portion) continues to provide a high level of seasonal employment, it may lead to lower annual incomes when compared to the Goods Producing sector and the Government sector.

Based on past trends, the cycle of seasonal employment will continue unless there is major new full year activity in the Goods Producing sector, which would spin off into increases in employment in the Service sector (non-government portion). An expansion of the tourism industry into the shoulder months of the summer tourism industry would also reduce seasonal employment.

The Service sector (non-government portion) has increased as a component of the Yukon economy largely due to a decreased Goods Producing sector but also due to an increasing tourism industry.

2.4 Implications

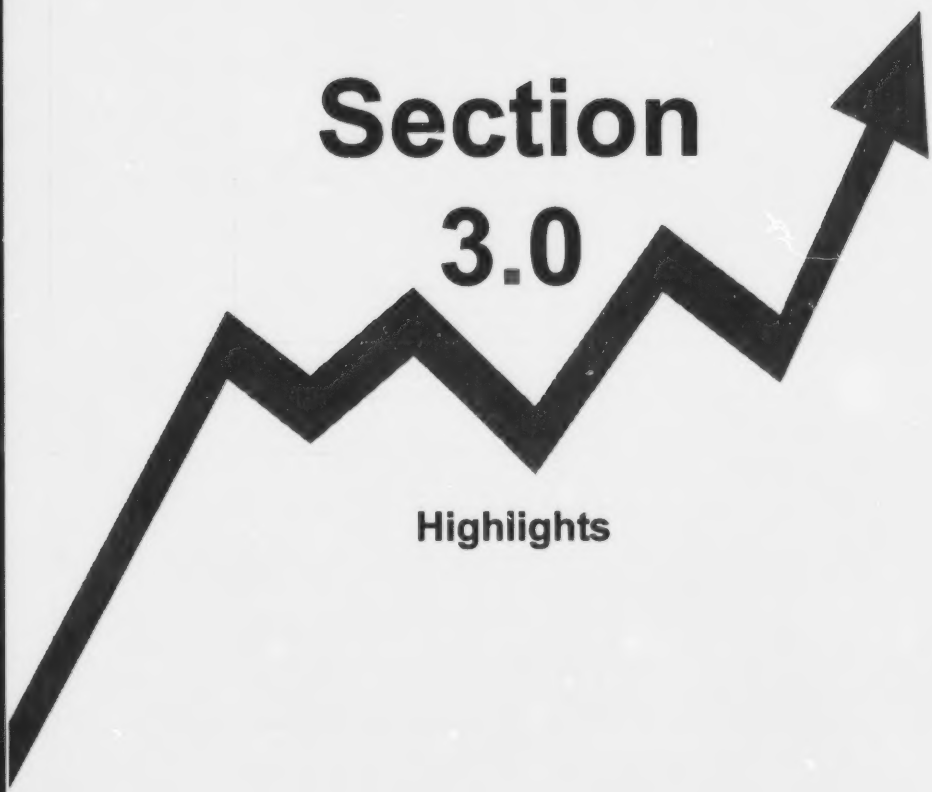
If current trends continue, average annual incomes in the Yukon may be reduced as the proportion of employment in the Service sector (non-government portion) increases.

If there is increased reliance on seasonal work, unemployment rates during the off season will rise above historic levels. This may also result in increased reliance on income support programs to survive through the year.

A declining Goods Producing sector may have a negative effect on Yukon population figures as workers and their families leave the Territory in search of employment.

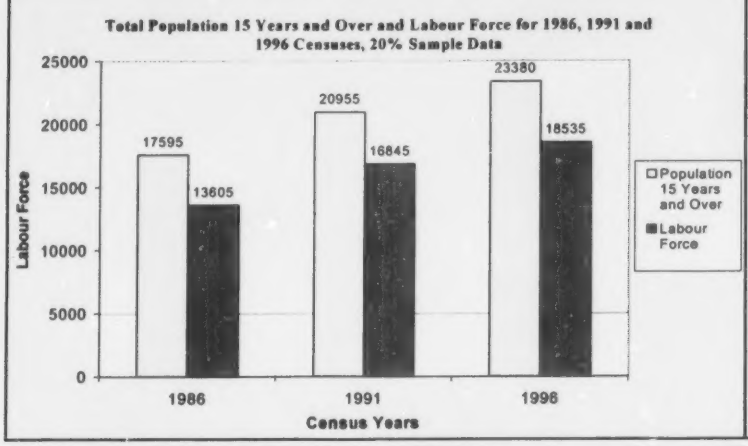
The increasing significance of the Government sector may indicate an increasing reliance on federal transfer payments for the Yukon economy.

Section 3.0



Highlights

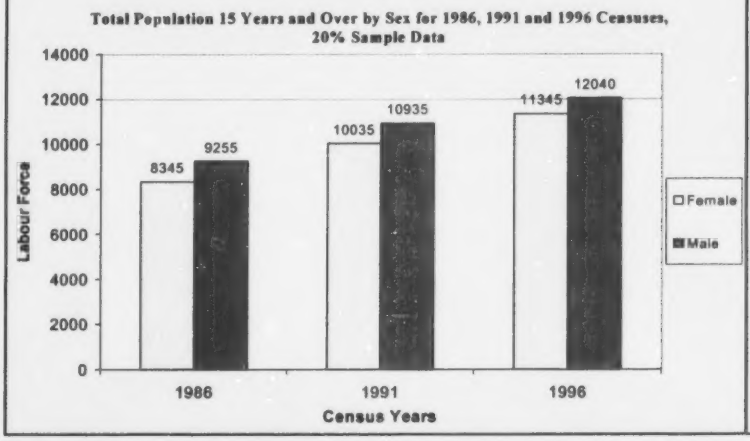
3.1.1 Population and Labour Force



Highlights

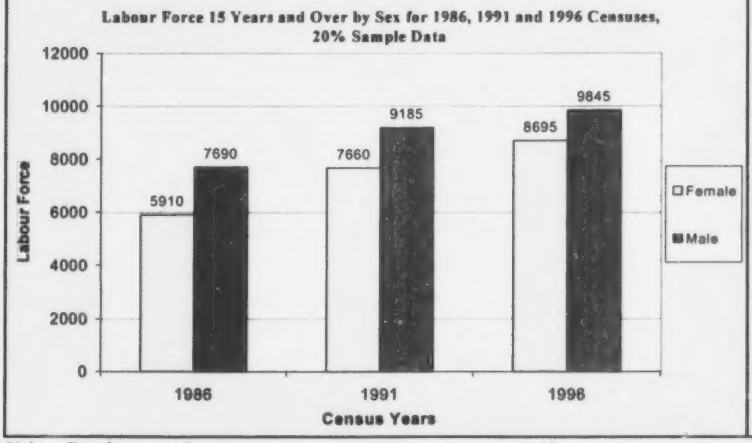
- From 1986 to 1991, the population 15 years and over increased by 19.1% or 3,360. During this same time period the labour force increased by 23.8% or 3,240.
- From 1991 to 1996, the population 15 years and over increased by 11.6% or 2,425. During this same time period the labour force increased by 10.0% or 1,690.
- From 1986 to 1996, the population 15 years and over increased by 32.9% or 5,785. During this same time period the labour force increased by 36.2% or 4,930.

3.1.2 Population By Gender



- From 1986 to 1991, the number of women 15 years and over increased by 20.3% or 1,690. During this same time period the number of men increased by 18.2% or 1,680.
- From 1991 to 1996, the number of women 15 years and over increased by 13.1% or 1,310. During this same time period the number of men increased by 10.1% or 1,105.
- From 1986 to 1996, the number of women 15 years and over increased by 35.9% or 3,000. During this same time period the number of men increased by 30.1% or 2,785.

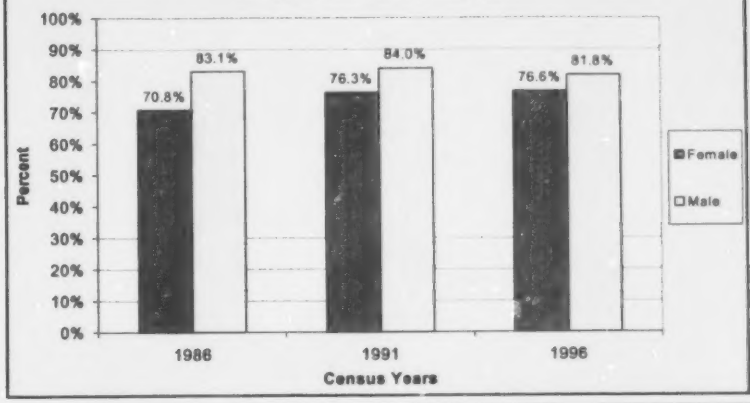
3.1.3 Labour Force By Gender



- From 1986 to 1991, the number of women in the labour force increased by 29.6% or 1,750. During this same time period the number of men increased by 19.4% or 1,495.
- From 1991 to 1996, the number of women in the labour force increased by 13.3% or 1,035. During this same time period the number of men increased by 7.2% or 660.
- From 1986 to 1996, the number of women in the labour force increased by 47.1% or 2,785. During this same time period the number of men increased by 28.0% or 2,155.

3.1.4 Labour Force Participation

Labour Force Participation Rate 15 Years and Over by Sex for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data



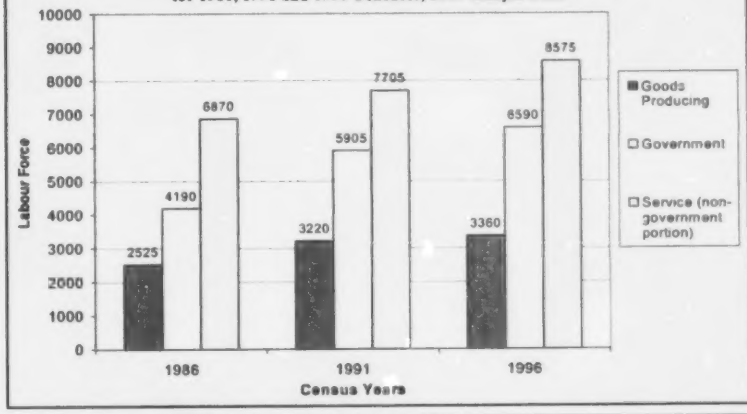
Highlights

- From 1986 to 1991, women increased their participation in the labour force by 5.5 p.p. During this same time period, men's participation increased by 0.9 p.p.
- From 1991 to 1996, women increased their participation in the labour force by 0.3 p.p. During this same time period, men's participation decreased by 2.2 p.p.
- From 1986 to 1996, women increased their participation in the labour force by 5.8 p.p. During this same time period, men's participation decreased by 1.3 p.p.

p.p. = percentage points

3.1.5 Labour Force By Sector, Total

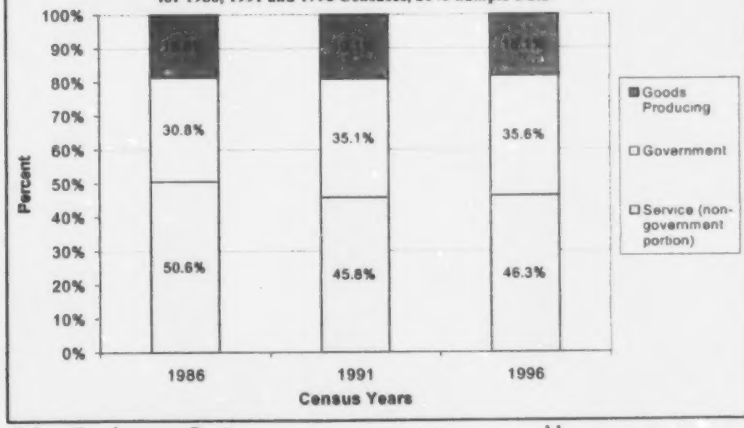
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Selected Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data



- From 1986 to 1996, 48.6% of the increase in the Yukon labour force was in the Government sector (2,400).
- From 1986 to 1996, 34.5% of the increase in the Yukon labour force was in the Service sector (1,705).
- From 1986 to 1996, 16.9% of the increase in the Yukon labour force was in the Goods Producing sector (835).

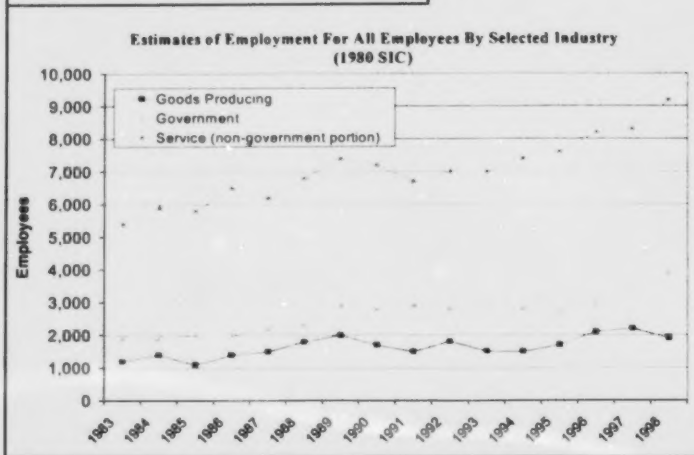
3.1.6 Labour Force By Sector, %

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Selected Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data



- In 1996, the proportion of the total labour force participating in the Government sector was 35.6%. This is an increase of 4.8 percentage points since 1986.
- In 1996, the proportion of the total labour force participating in the Service sector was 46.3%. This is a decrease of 4.3 percentage points since 1986.
- In 1996, the proportion of the total labour force participating in the Goods Producing sector was 18.1%. This is a decrease of 0.5 percentage points since 1986.

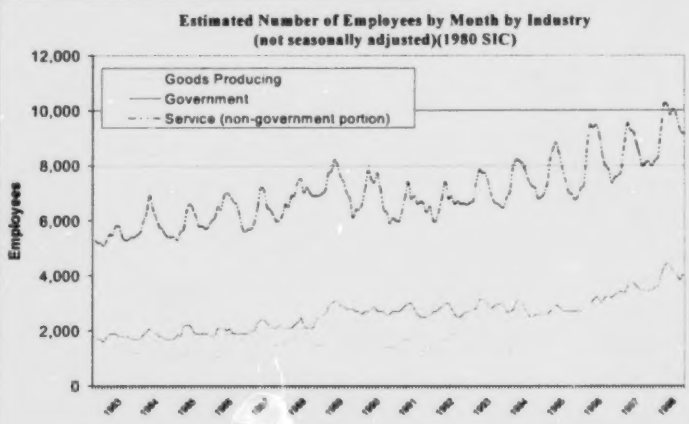
3.2.1 Yearly Employment By Sector



Highlights

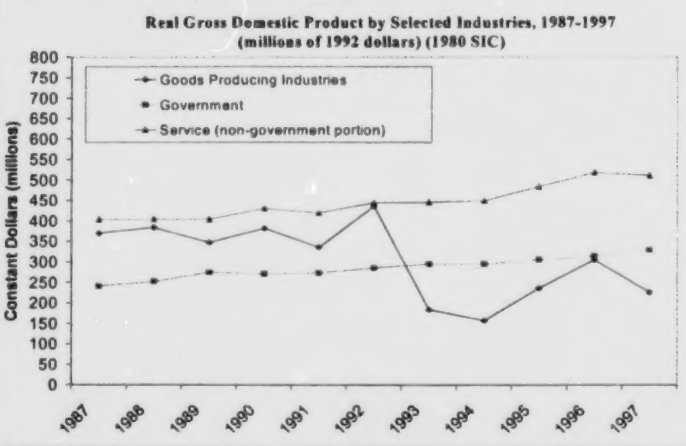
- The Service sector employs most people in the Yukon.
- The Government Sector has seen a steady increase in employment since 1983, while the Service sector, which is affected by the Goods Producing sector in some areas, has seen a steady increase in employment since 1991.
- The Goods Producing sector displays a series of increases followed by a series of declines. This reflects the cyclical pattern of the Goods Producing sector.

3.2.2 Monthly Employment By Sector



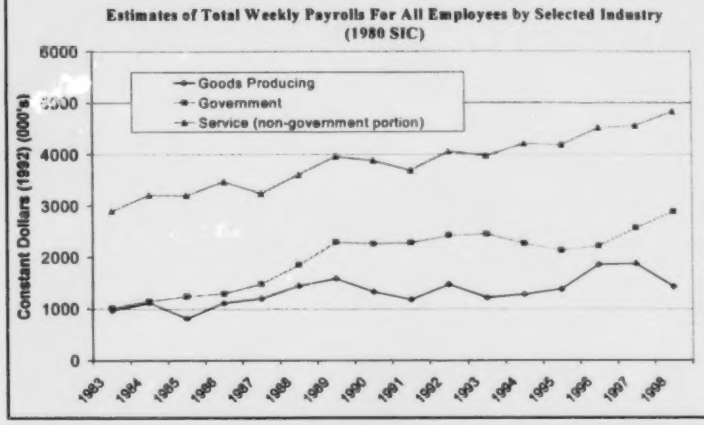
- The Service sector and the Goods Producing sector follow a consistent seasonal cycle, peaking in the summer months.
- Employment in the Government sector also increases during the summer months but not to the same degree.

3.3 GDP By Sector



- The Service sector and the Government sector have increased as components of the GDP largely due to the decline in the Goods Producing sector. The Government sector has increased as a component of the GDP due also to increasing expenditures by all levels of government and in the Service sector due also to increasing tourism.
- For the past 11 years output for the Goods Producing sector has been consistently lower than the Service sector in total GDP. It has also been lower than the Government sector since 1993.

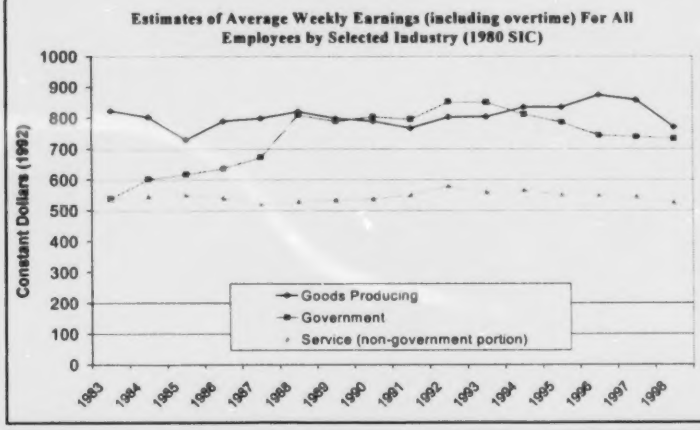
3.4.1 Total Weekly Payrolls



Highlights

- Total weekly payrolls are highest for the Service sector, which employs the majority of the Yukon labour force.
- The Service sector tends to provide a higher level of seasonal employment and lower wages than the Government sector. This results in lower annual income for Service sector workers compared to the Government sector.

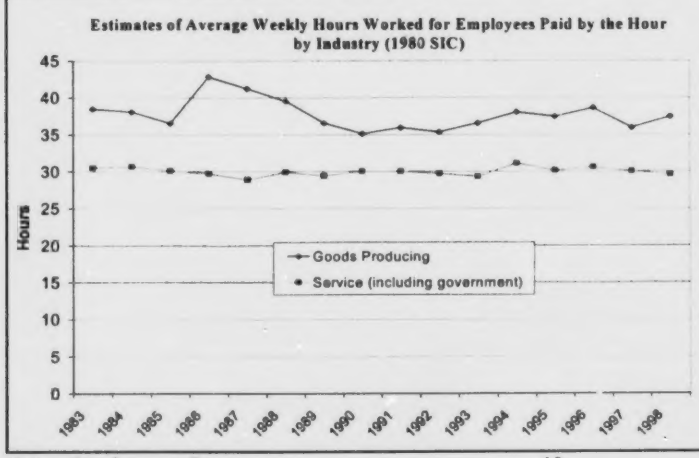
3.4.2 Average Weekly Earnings



- Average weekly earnings by employees in the Goods Producing sector tend to be higher than the Service and Government sectors.
- The Government sector tends to provide full year employment while the Goods Producing sector provides a higher level of seasonal employment.
- This results in higher annual incomes for the Government sector when compared to the Goods Producing sector.

** The figure for the Service sector is a calculated estimate.*

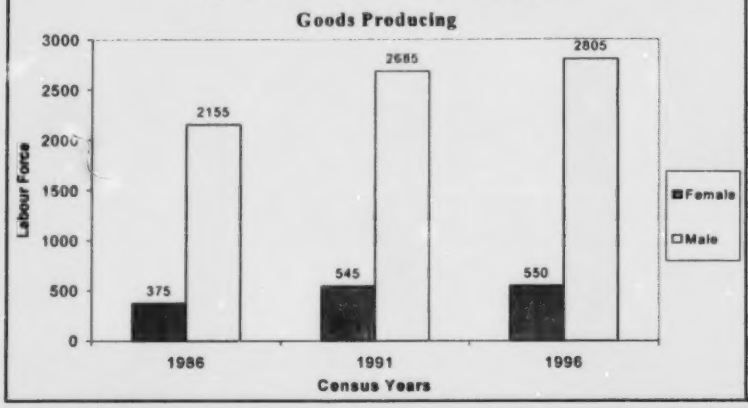
3.4.3 Average Weekly Hours



- Employees in the Goods Producing sector work more hours per week on average than employees in the Service sector: 37.7 hrs/week vs. 30.0 hrs/week.
- This accounts for 74% of the difference in average weekly earnings between the Goods Producing sector and the Service sector (including government) leaving 26% to be accounted for by such factors as differences in wage rates.

3.5.1 Goods Producing Sector, Total

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Selected Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (97) and Sex (3) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

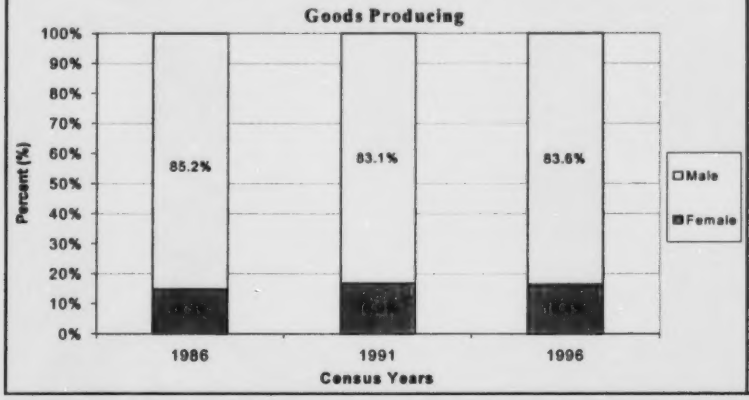


Highlights

- From 1986 to 1991, the number of males in the Goods Producing sector increased by 24.6% or 530, and the number of females increased by 45.3% or 170.
- From 1991 to 1996, the number of males in the Goods Producing sector increased by 4.5% or 120, and the number of females increased by 1.0% or 5.
- From 1986 to 1996, the number of males in the Goods Producing sector increased by 30.2% or 650, and the number of females increased by 46.7% or 175.

3.5.2 Goods Producing Sector, %

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Selected Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (97) and Sex (3) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

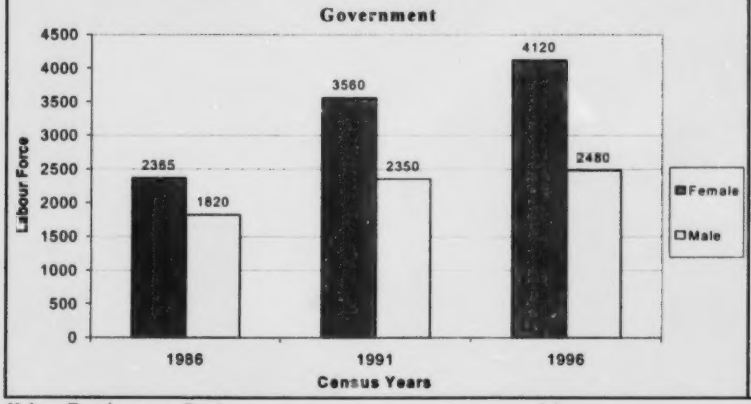


- From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of males in the Goods Producing sector decreased by 2.1 p.p. and the percentage of females increased by 2.1 p.p.
- From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of males in the Goods Producing sector increased by 0.5 p.p. and the percentage of females decreased by 0.5 p.p.
- From 1986 to 1996, the percentage of males in the Goods Producing sector decreased by 1.6 p.p. and the percentage of females increased by 1.6 p.p.

p.p. = percentage points

3.5.3 Government Sector, Total

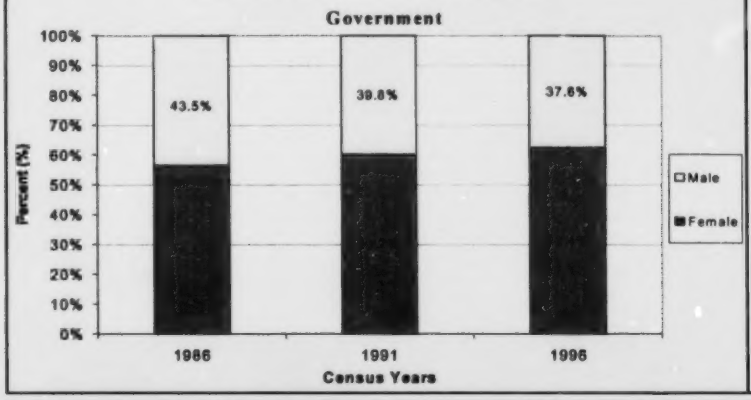
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Selected Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (97) and Sex (3) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data



- From 1986 to 1991, the number of females in the Government sector increased by 50.5% or 1,195, and the number of males increased by 29.1% or 530.
- From 1991 to 1996, the number of females in the Government sector increased by 15.7% or 560, and the number of males increased by 5.5% or 130.
- From 1986 to 1996, the number of females in the Government sector increased by 74.2% or 1,755, and the number of males increased by 36.3% or 1,460.

3.5.4 Government Sector, %

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Selected Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (97) and Sex (3) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data



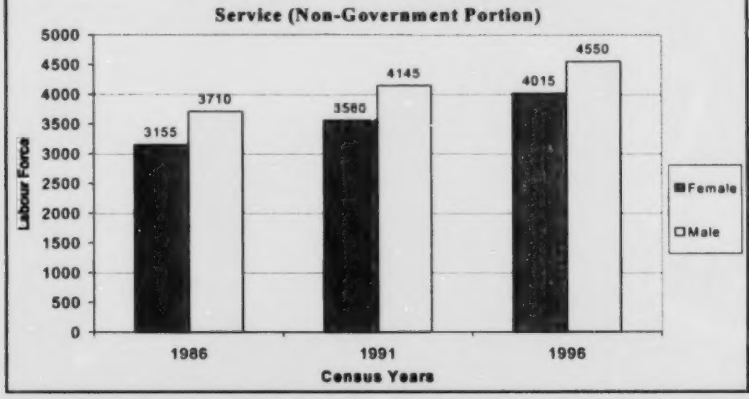
Highlights

- From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of females in the Government sector increased by 3.7 p.p. and the percentage of males decreased by 3.7 p.p.
- From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of females in the Government sector increased by 2.2 p.p. and the percentage of males decreased by 2.2 p.p.
- From 1986 to 1996, the percentage of females in the Government sector increased by 5.9 p.p. and the percentage of males decreased by 5.9 p.p.

p.p. = percentage points

3.5.5 Service Sector, Total

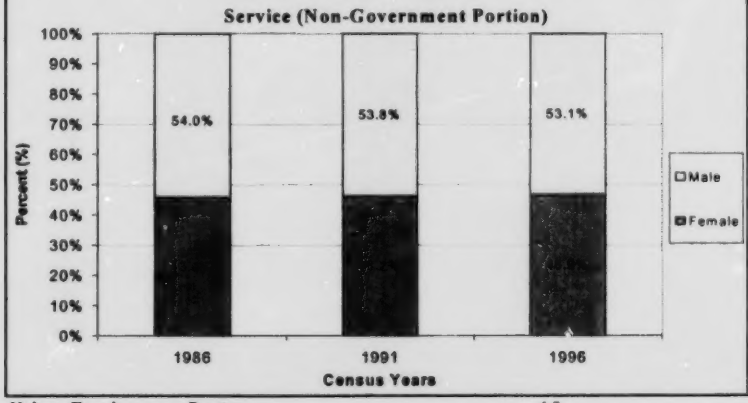
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Selected Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (97) and Sex (3) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data



- From 1986 to 1991, the number of males in the Service sector increased by 11.7% or 435, and the number of females increased by 12.8% or 405.
- From 1991 to 1996, the number of males in the Service sector increased by 9.8% or 405, and the number of females increased by 12.8% or 455.
- From 1986 to 1996, the number of males in the Service sector increased by 22.6% or 840, and the number of females increased by 27.3% or 860.

3.5.6 Service Sector, %

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Selected Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (97) and Sex (3) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

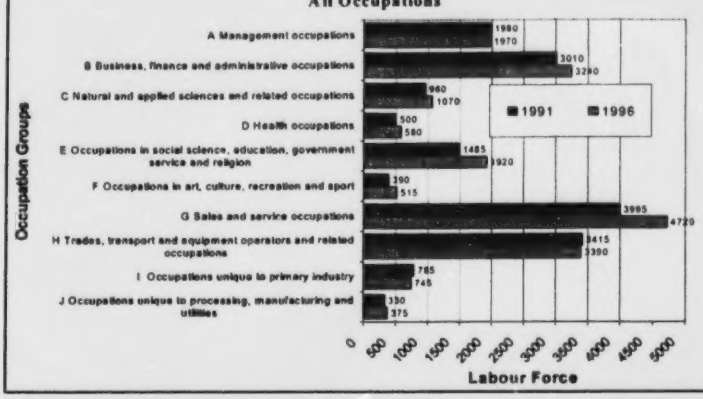


- From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of males in the Service sector decreased by 0.2 p.p. and the percentage of females increased by 0.2 p.p.
- From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of males in the Service sector decreased by 0.7 p.p. and the percentage of females increased by 0.7 p.p.
- From 1986 to 1996, the percentage of males in the Service sector decreased by 0.9 p.p. and the percentage of females increased by 0.9 p.p.

p.p. = percentage points

3.6.1 Occupations By Group, Total

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

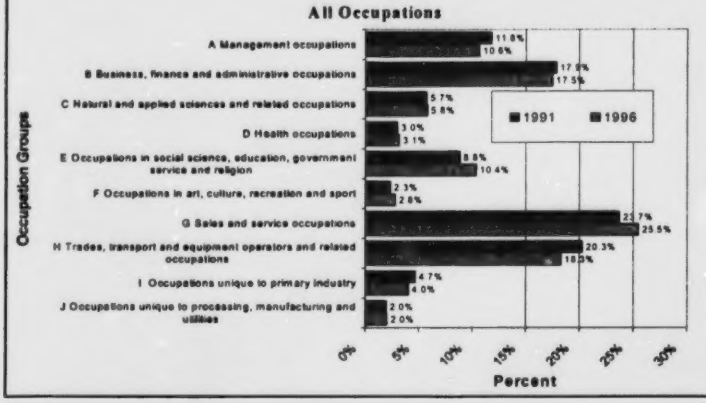


Highlights

- From 1991 to 1996, the total Yukon labour force increased by 10.1%.
- From 1991 to 1996, the following occupation groups increased greater than 10.1%:
  C (11.5%), D (16.0%), E (29.3%), F (32.1%), G (18.1%), J (13.6%).
- From 1991 to 1996, the following occupation groups increased less than 10.1%:
  B (7.6%).
- From 1991 to 1996, the following occupation groups decreased:
  A (0.05%), H (0.7%), I (5.1%).

3.6.2 Occupations By Group, %

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

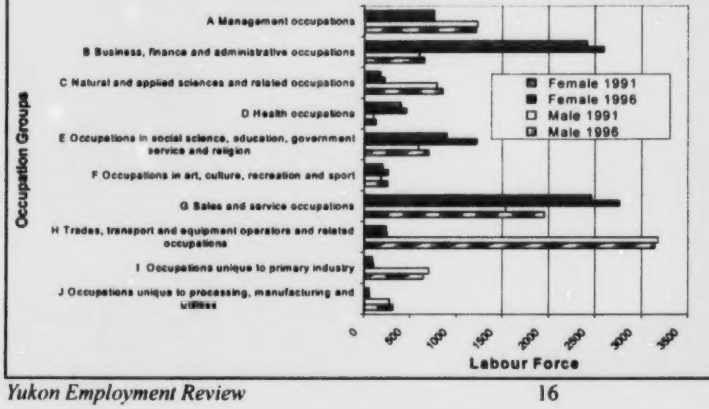


- From 1991 to 1996, the following occupation groups increased as a percentage of the total labour force:
  C (0.1), D (0.1), E (0.6), F (0.5), G (1.8).
- From 1991 to 1996, the following occupation groups did not change as a percentage of the total labour force:
  J (0.0).
- From 1991 to 1996, the following occupation groups decreased as a percentage of the total labour force:
  A (0.8), B (0.4), H (2.0), I (0.7).

Figures are in percentage points

3.6.3 Occupations By Gender

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) and Sex (3) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, 20% Sample Data



- From 1991 to 1996, the **female(f)** labour force increased by 13.3%, the male(m) labour force increased by 7.2%.
- From 1991 to 1996, the following occupation groups:

  Increased greater than **13.3%(f)** or 7.2%(m):
  C (25.7%), D (15.2%), E (37.1%), F (30.0%), B (9.2%), C (8.3%), D (19.0%), E (18.6%), F (37.8%), G (27.4%), J (14.5%).

  Increased less than **13.3%(f)** or 7.2%(m):
  A (0.0%), B (7.5%), G (12.4%), H (4.3%), I (11.1%), J (9.1%).

  Decreased, (f) or (m):
  A (1.2%), H (1.3%), I (8.6%).

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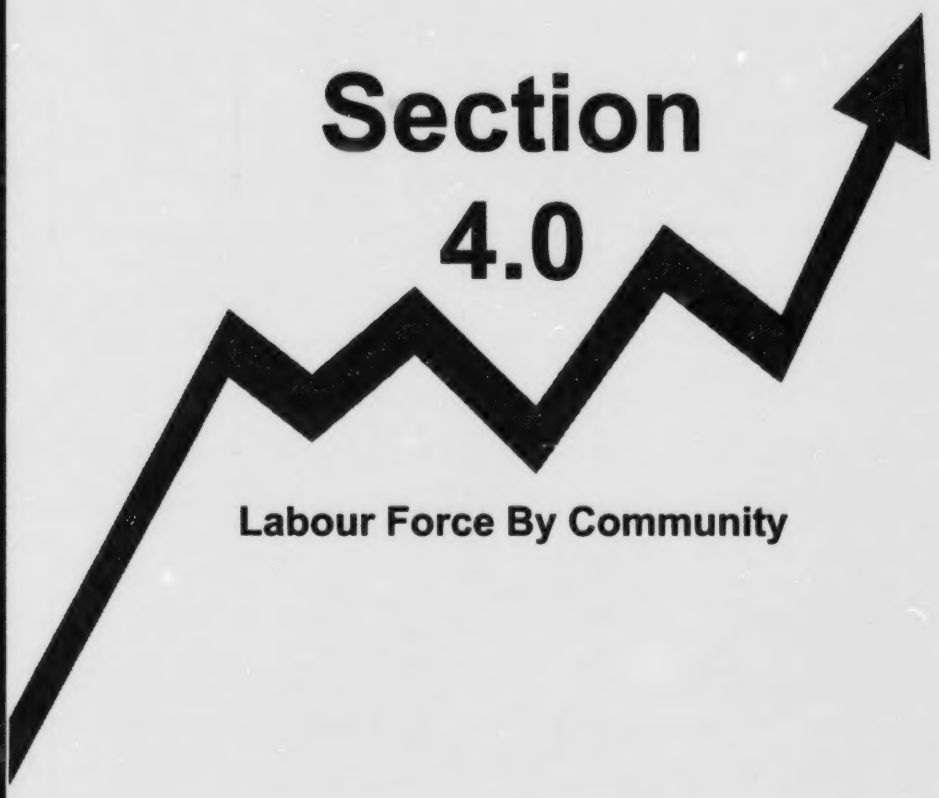

Labour Force By Community

Section 4.0

Overview

Four components of the Yukon labour force [Total Population 15 Years and Over, Labour Force, Labour Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate] were examined for 19 selected Census Subdivisions.

Yukon

From 1991 to 1996, the total population 15 years and over in the Yukon increased from 20,855 to 23,265, an increase of 11.6% or 2,410.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the Yukon increased from 16,845 to 18,540, an increase of 10.1% or 1,695.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participation rate in the Yukon decreased from 81.6% to 81.4%, a decrease of 0.2 percentage points.

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in the Yukon decreased from 11.6% to 11.0%, a decrease of 0.6 percentage points.

Beaver Creek

From 1991 to 1996, the total population 15 years and over in Beaver Creek increased from 75 to 100, an increase of 33.3% or 25.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in Beaver Creek increased from 65 to 85, an increase of 30.8% or 20.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participation rate in Beaver Creek decreased from 86.7% to 85.0%, a decrease of 1.7 percentage points.

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in Beaver Creek increased from 7.7% to 17.6%, an increase of 9.9 percentage points.

Burwash Landing

From 1991 to 1996, the total population 15 years and over in Burwash Landing decreased from 60 to 50, a decrease of 16.7% or 10.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in Burwash Landing decreased from 50 to 40, a decrease of 20.0% or 10.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participation rate in Burwash Landing decreased from 83.3% to 80.0%, a decrease of 3.3 percentage points.

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in Burwash Landing decreased from 40.0% to 12.5%, a decrease of 27.5 percentage points.

Carcross

From 1991 to 1996, the total population 15 years and over in Carcross increased from 135 to 145, an increase of 7.4% or 10.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in Carcross increased from 100 to 105, an increase of 5.0% or 5.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participation rate in Carcross decreased from 74.1% to 72.4%, a decrease of 1.7 percentage points.

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in Carcross increased from 10.0% to 28.6%, an increase of 18.6 percentage points.

Carmacks

There is no 1991 data available for Carmacks due to a greater than 25% non-response rate.

In 1996, the total population 15 years and over in Carmacks was 335.

In 1996, the labour force in Carmacks was 260

In 1996, the labour force participation rate in Carmacks was 77.6%.

In 1996, the unemployment rate in Carmacks was 15.4%.

Dawson

From 1991 to 1996, the total population 15 years and over in Dawson increased from 750 to 985, an increase of 31.3% or 235.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in Dawson increased from 630 to 855, an increase of 35.7% or 225.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participation rate in Dawson increased from 84.0% to 86.8%, an increase of 2.8 percentage points.

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in Dawson decreased from 12.7% to 12.3%, a decrease of 0.4 percentage points.

Destruction Bay

There is insufficient population in Destruction Bay to analyze the labour force.

Faro

From 1991 to 1996, the total population 15 years and over in Faro increased from 935 to 960, an increase of 2.7% or 25.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in Faro increased from 780 to 815, an increase of 4.5% or 35.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participation rate in Faro increased from 83.4% to 84.9%, an increase of 1.5 percentage points.

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in Faro decreased from 10.3% to 5.5%, a decrease of 4.8 percentage points.

Haines Junction

From 1991 to 1996, the total population 15 years and over in Haines Junction increased from 345 to 415, an increase of 20.3% or 70.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in Haines Junction increased from 280 to 340, an increase of 21.4% or 60.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participation rate in Haines Junction increased from 81.2% to 81.9%, an increase of 0.7 percentage points.

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in Haines Junction increased from 16.1% to 17.6%, an increase of 1.5 percentage points.

Mayo

From 1991 to 1996, the total population 15 years and over in Mayo increased from 180 to 230, an increase of 27.8% or 50.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in Mayo increased from 150 to 175, an increase of 16.7% or 25.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participation rate in Mayo decreased from 83.3% to 76.1%, a decrease of 7.2 percentage points.

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in Mayo decreased from 13.3% to 11.4%, a decrease of 1.9 percentage points.

Old Crow

From 1991 to 1996, the total population 15 years and over in Old Crow increased from 180 to 190, an increase of 5.6% or 10.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in Old Crow decreased from 125 to 120, a decrease of 4.0% or 5.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participation rate in Old Crow decreased from 69.4% to 63.2%, a decrease of 6.2 percentage points.

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in Old Crow decreased from 16.0% to 8.3%, a decrease of 7.7 percentage points.

Pelly Crossing

From 1991 to 1996, the total population 15 years and over in Pelly Crossing increased from 150 to 165, an increase of 10.0% or 15.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in Pelly Crossing increased from 110 to 130, an increase of 18.2% or 20.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participation rate in Pelly Crossing increased from 73.3% to 78.8%, an increase of 5.5 percentage points.

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in Pelly Crossing decreased from 36.4% to 30.8%, a decrease of 5.6 percentage points.

Ross River

From 1991 to 1996, the total population 15 years and over in Ross River increased from 235 to 245, an increase of 4.3% or 10.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in Ross River increased from 160 to 195, an increase of 21.9% or 35.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participation rate in Ross River increased from 68.1% to 79.6%, an increase of 11.5 percentage points.

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in Ross River decreased from 25.0% to 23.1%, a decrease of 1.9 percentage points.

Stewart Crossing

From 1991 to 1996, the total population 15 years and over in Stewart Crossing did not change from 30.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in Stewart Crossing did not change from 20.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participation rate in Stewart Crossing did not change from 66.7%.

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in Stewart Crossing did not change from 25.0%.

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Tagish

From 1991 to 1996, the total population 15 years and over in Tagish did not change from 55.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in Tagish did not change from 30.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participation rate in Tagish did not change from 54.5%.

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in Tagish did not change from 33.3%.

Teslin

From 1991 to 1996, the total population 15 years and over in Teslin increased from 130 to 135, an increase of 3.8% or 5.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in Teslin decreased from 110 to 90, a decrease of 18.2% or 20.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participation rate in Teslin decreased from 84.6% to 70.4%, a decrease of 14.2 percentage points.

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in Teslin increased from 13.6% to 15.8%, an increase of 2.2 percentage points.

Watson Lake

From 1991 to 1996, the total population 15 years and over in Watson Lake increased from 670 to 745, an increase of 11.2% or 75.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in Watson Lake increased from 570 to 620, an increase of 8.8% or 50.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participation rate in Watson Lake decreased from 85.1% to 83.2%, a decrease of 1.9 percentage points.

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in Watson Lake increased from 9.6% to 11.3%, an increase of 1.7 percentage points.

Whitehorse

From 1991 to 1996, the total population 15 years and over in Whitehorse increased from 13,425 to 14,455, an increase of 7.7% or 1,030.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in Whitehorse increased from 11,060 to 11,850, an increase of 7.1% or 790.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participation rate in Whitehorse decreased from 82.4% to 82.0%, a decrease of 0.4 percentage points.

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in Whitehorse decreased from 10.0% to 9.5%, a decrease of 0.5 percentage points.

Whitehorse, Unorganized (UNO)

In 1991, Whitehorse, UNO was part of Yukon, UNO.

In 1996, the total population 15 years and over in Whitehorse, UNO was 1,495.

In 1996, the labour force in Whitehorse, UNO was 1,195

In 1996, the labour force participation rate in Whitehorse, UNO was 79.9%.

In 1996, the unemployment rate in Whitehorse, UNO was 10.9%.

Yukon, Unorganized (UNO)

In 1991, Whitehorse, UNO was part of Yukon, UNO.

From 1991 to 1996, the total population 15 years and over in Yukon, UNO decreased from 2,415 to 1,585, a decrease of 34.4% or 830.

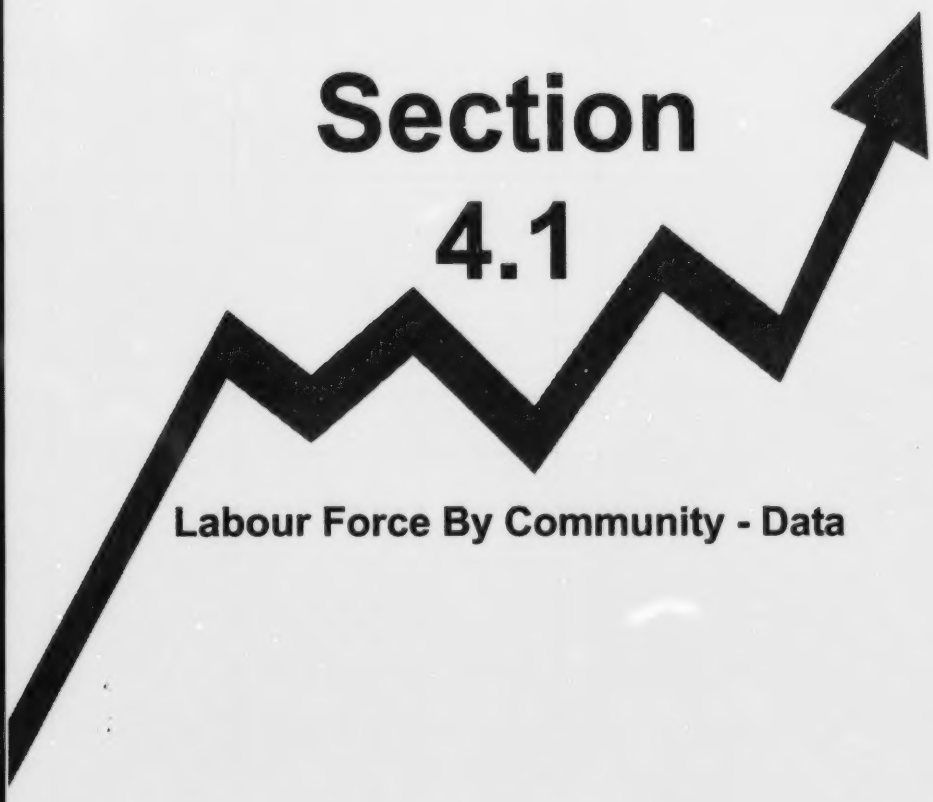
From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in Yukon, UNO decreased from 1,930 to 1,285, a decrease of 33.4% or 645.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participation rate in Yukon, UNO increased from 79.9% to 81.1%, an increase of 1.2 percentage points.

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in Yukon, UNO decreased from 12.7% to 11.7%, a decrease of 1.0 percentage points.

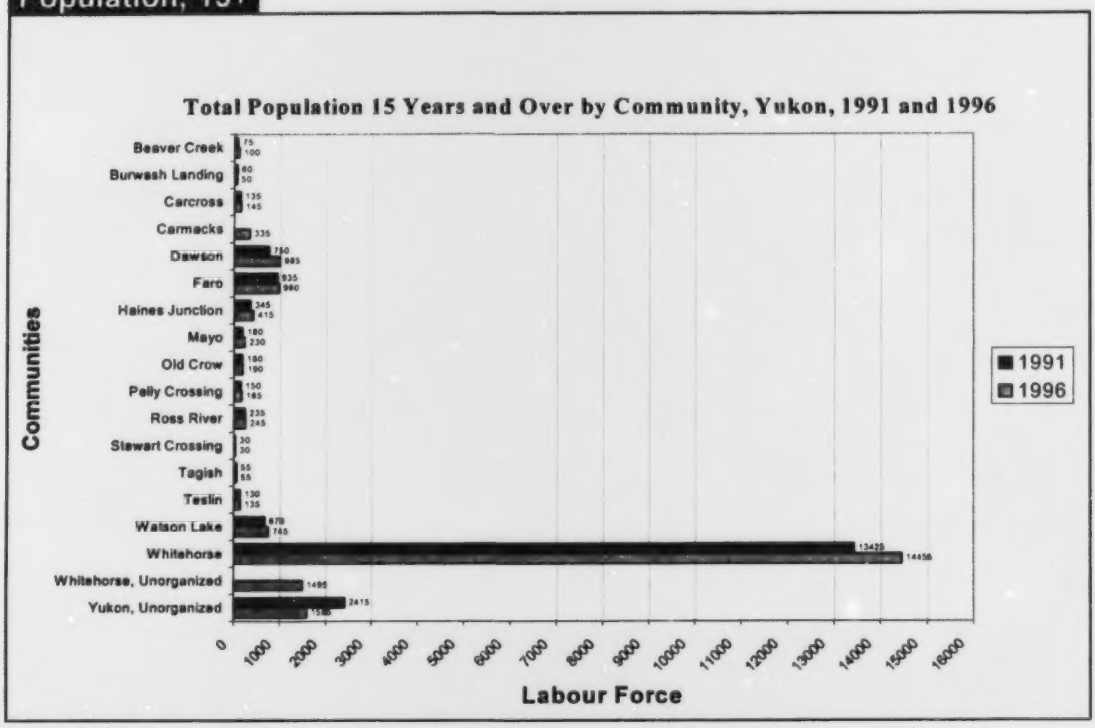
See section 4.1 for detailed data.

Section 4.1

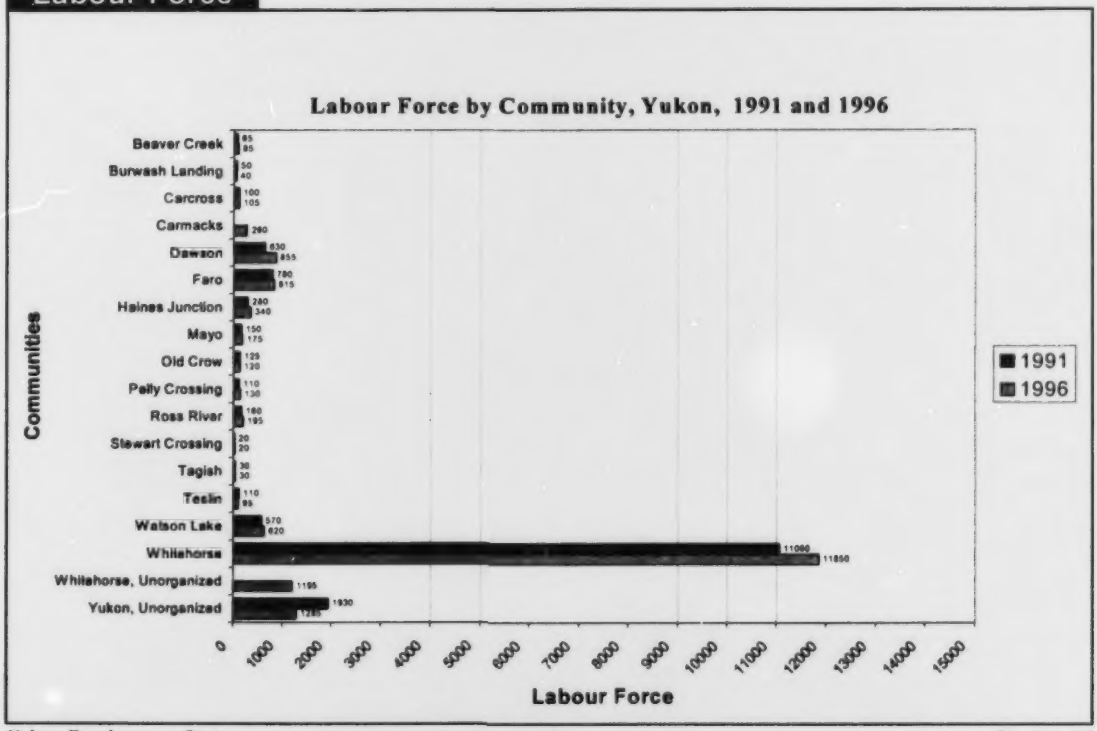


Labour Force By Community - Data

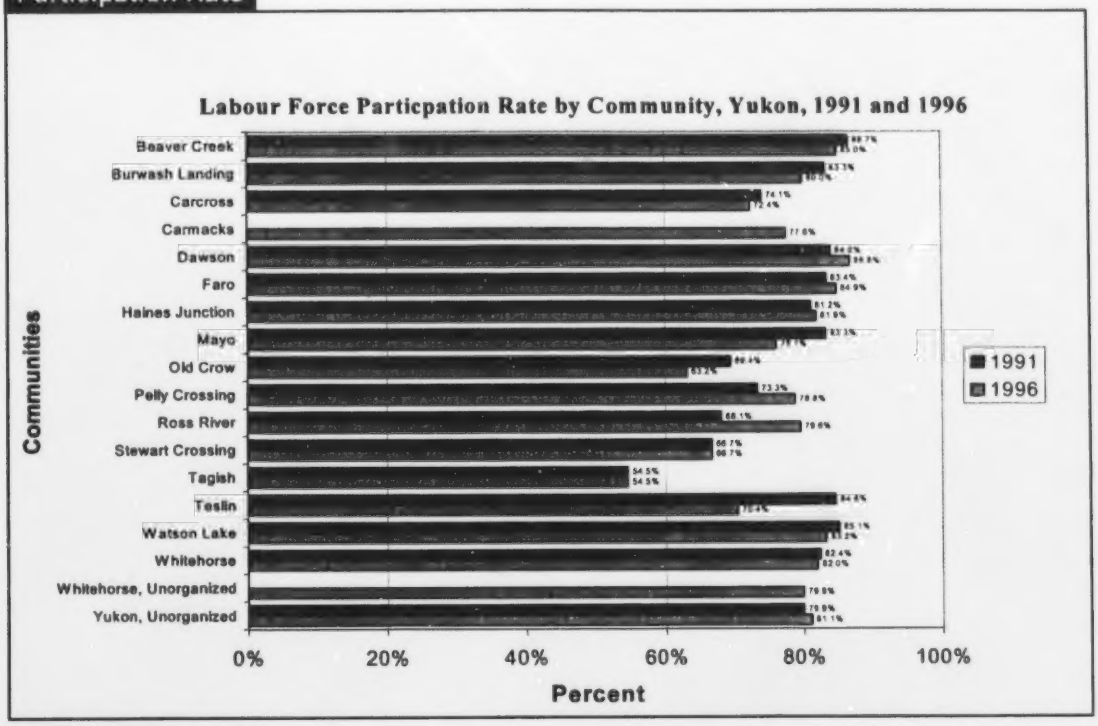
Population, 15+



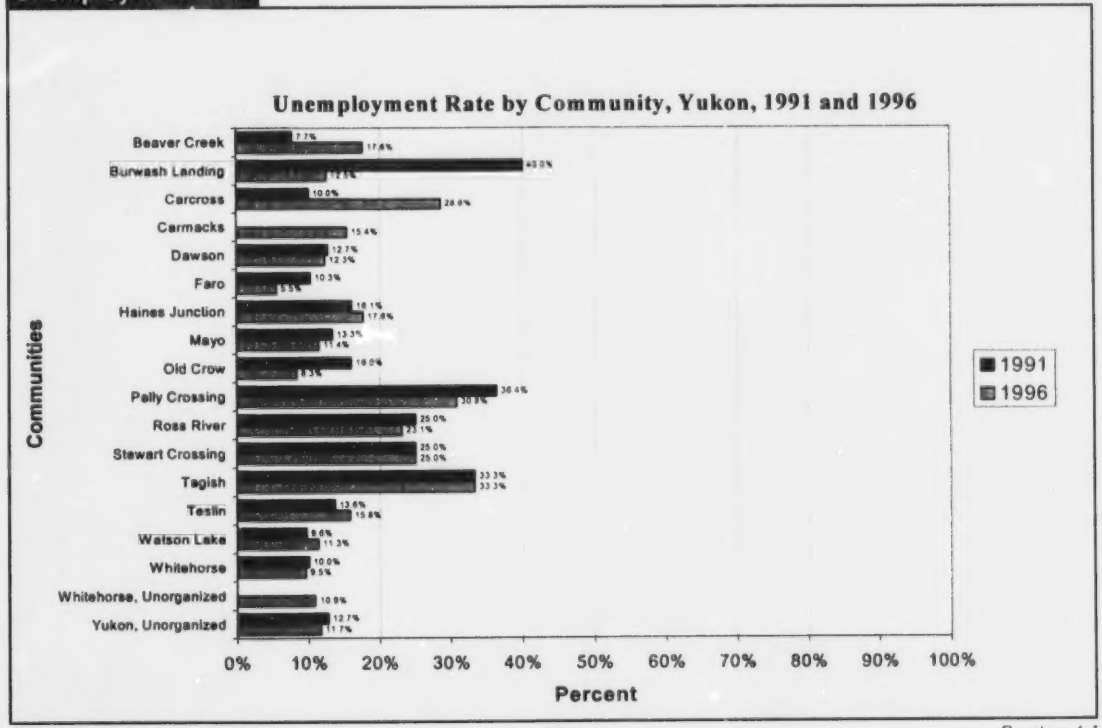
Labour Force



Participation Rate



Unemployment Rate



Section 5.0

GDP By Industry Review

Section 5.0

Overview

The industry divisions for the Yukon GDP are classified according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. They are divided into 18 categories lettered A through R. All figures are based on 1992 dollars.

GDP per Worker

GDP per worker is a measure of productivity.

Mining/ Quarrying and Oil Well industries have a high GDP per worker due to the capital intensive nature of these industries. The GDP per worker also fluctuates greatly, reflecting the cyclical pattern of the Mining/ Quarrying and Oil Well industries.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate industries also have a high GDP per worker.

From 1987 to 1997, the productivity for all industry divisions decreased by 14.5%.

From 1987 to 1997, the productivity for the following industry divisions increased:
A (44.9%), H (27.7%), I (26.0%), J (26.7%), K and L (2.5%), M (29.8%), N (7.1%).

From 1987 to 1997, the productivity for the following industry divisions decreased:
B (55.6%), C (42.9%), D (64.2%), E (21.3%), F (1.6%), G (23.9%), O (11.8%), P (6.9%), Q (4.5%), R (15.3%).

All Divisions

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for all industry divisions increased by 4.4% or 42.1 million dollars (1992 dollars).

From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for all industry divisions was 979.6 million dollars. The maximum GDP was 1111.9 million dollars (1992) and the minimum GDP was 865.3 million dollars (1993).

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for the following industry divisions increased:
A (4.4%), B (175.0%), E (19.2%), H (40.3%), I (14.7%), J (58.3%), K and L (55.0%), M (23.1%), N (35.3%), O (30.2%), P (47.0%), Q (36.9%), R (39.7%).

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for the following industry divisions decreased:
C (8.1%), D (47.5%), F (28.4%), G (31.4%).

Division A – Agricultural and Related Service Industries

In 1997, Division A comprised 0.11% of the total Yukon GDP, an increase of 0.07 percentage points since 1987.

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for the Agricultural and Related Service industries increased by 175.0% or 0.7 million dollars.

From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for the Agricultural and Related Service industries was 0.9 million dollars. The maximum GDP was 1.1 million dollars (1996, 1997) and the minimum GDP was 0.4 million dollars (1993, 1994).

Division B – Fishing and Trapping Industries

In 1997, Division B comprised 0.03% of the total Yukon GDP, an increase of 0.01 percentage points since 1987.

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for the Fishing and Trapping industries increased by 50.0% or 0.1 million dollars.

From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for the Fishing and Trapping industries was 0.3 million dollars. The maximum GDP was 0.5 million dollars (1990) and the minimum GDP was 0.1 million dollars (1993, 1994).

Division C – Logging and Forestry Industries

In 1997, Division C comprised 0.34% of the total Yukon GDP, a decrease of 0.05 percentage points since 1987.

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for the Logging and Forestry industries decreased by 8.1% or 0.3 million dollars.

From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for the Logging and Forestry industries was 2.9 million dollars. The maximum GDP was 3.7 million dollars (1987) and the minimum GDP was 2.0 million dollars (1992).

Division D – Mining (including Milling), Quarrying and Oil Well Industries

In 1997, Division D comprised 11.8% of the total Yukon GDP, a decrease of 11.6 percentage points since 1987.

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for the Mining (including Milling), Quarrying and Oil Well industries decreased by 47.5% or 106.3 million dollars.

From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for the Mining (including Milling), Quarrying and Oil Well industries was 180.2 million dollars. The maximum GDP was 309.9 million dollars (1992) and the minimum GDP was 48.0 million dollars (1994).

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Division E – Manufacturing Industries

In 1997, Division E comprised 0.62% of the total Yukon GDP, an increase of 0.08 percentage points since 1987.

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for the Manufacturing industries increased by 19.2% or 1.0 million dollars.

From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for the Manufacturing industries was 7.6 million dollars. The maximum GDP was 10.0 million dollars (1990) and the minimum GDP was 5.2 million dollars (1987).

Division F – Construction Industries

In 1997, Division F comprised 9.8% of the total Yukon GDP, a decrease of 4.5 percentage points since 1987.

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for the Construction industries decreased by 28.4% or 38.8 million dollars.

From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for the Construction industries was 113.9 million dollars. The maximum GDP was 140.8 million dollars (1988) and the minimum GDP was 83.8 million dollars (1993).

Division G – Transportation and Storage Industries

In 1997, Division G comprised 5.8% of the total Yukon GDP, a decrease of 3.0 percentage points since 1987.

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for the Transportation and Storage industries decreased by 31.4% or 26.3 million dollars.

From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for the Transportation and Storage industries was 70.9 million dollars. The maximum GDP was 83.7 million dollars (1987) and the minimum GDP was 57.4 million dollars (1997).

Division H – Communication and Other Utility Industries

In 1997, Division H comprised 6.8% of the total Yukon GDP, an increase of 1.7 percentage points since 1987.

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for the Communication and Other Utility industries increased by 40.3% or 19.6 million dollars.

From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for the Communication and Other Utility industries was 58.5 million dollars. The maximum GDP was 76.7 million dollars (1996) and the minimum GDP was 48.6 million dollars (1987).

Division I – Wholesale Trade Industries

In 1997, Division I comprised 2.5% of the total Yukon GDP, an increase of 0.2 percentage points since 1987.

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for the Wholesale Trade industries increased by 14.7% or 3.2 million dollars.

From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for the Wholesale Trade industries was 22.7 million dollars. The maximum GDP was 27.4 million dollars (1992) and the minimum GDP was 19.0 million dollars (1990).

Division J – Retail Trade Industries

In 1997, Division J comprised 6.3% of the total Yukon GDP, an increase of 2.2 percentage points since 1987.

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for the Retail Trade industries increased by 58.3% or 23.1 million dollars.

From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for the Retail Trade industries was 46.0 million dollars. The maximum GDP was 62.7 million dollars (1997) and the minimum GDP was 33.5 million dollars (1988).

Division K+L – Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Industries

In 1997, Division K and L comprised 9.4% of the total Yukon GDP, an increase of 3.1 percentage points since 1987.

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate industries increased by 55.0% or 33.1 million dollars.

From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate industries was 79.6 million dollars. The maximum GDP was 93.3 million dollars (1997) and the minimum GDP was 60.2 million dollars (1987).

Division M – Business Service Industries

In 1997, Division M comprised 3.0% of the total Yukon GDP, an increase of 0.5 percentage points since 1987.

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for the Business Service industries increased by 23.1% or 5.6 million dollars.

From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for the Business Service industries was 22.0 million dollars. The maximum GDP was 29.8 million dollars (1997) and the minimum GDP was 14.7 million dollars (1989).

Division N – Government Service Industries

In 1997, Division N comprised 18.8% of the total Yukon GDP, an increase of 4.3 percentage points since 1987.

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for the Government Service industries increased by 35.3% or 48.8 million dollars.

From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for the Government Service industries was 170.3 million dollars. The maximum GDP was 187.2 million dollars (1997) and the minimum GDP was 138.4 million dollars (1987).

Division O – Educational Service Industries

In 1997, Division O comprised 7.2% of the total Yukon GDP, an increase of 1.4 percentage points since 1987.

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for the Educational Service industries increased by 30.2% or 16.6 million dollars.

From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for the Educational Service industries was 64.5 million dollars. The maximum GDP was 71.6 million dollars (1997) and the minimum GDP was 55.0 million dollars (1987).

Division P – Health and Social Service Industries

In 1997, Division P comprised 7.1% of the total Yukon GDP, an increase of 2.1 percentage points since 1987.

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for the Health and Social Service industries increased by 47.0% or 22.5 million dollars.

From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for the Health and Social Service industries was 50.2 million dollars. The maximum GDP was 70.4 million dollars (1997) and the minimum GDP was 36.6 million dollars (1991).

Division Q – Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service Industries

In 1997, Division Q comprised 7.4% of the total Yukon GDP, an increase of 1.8 percentage points since 1987.

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for the Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service industries increased by 36.9% or 19.8 million dollars.

From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for the Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service industries was 60.6 million dollars. The maximum GDP was 73.4 million dollars (1997) and the minimum GDP was 53.6 million dollars (1987).

Division R – Other Service Industries

In 1997, Division R comprised 3.3% of the total Yukon GDP, an increase of 0.9 percentage points since 1987.

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for the Other Service industries increased by 39.7% or 9.2 million dollars.

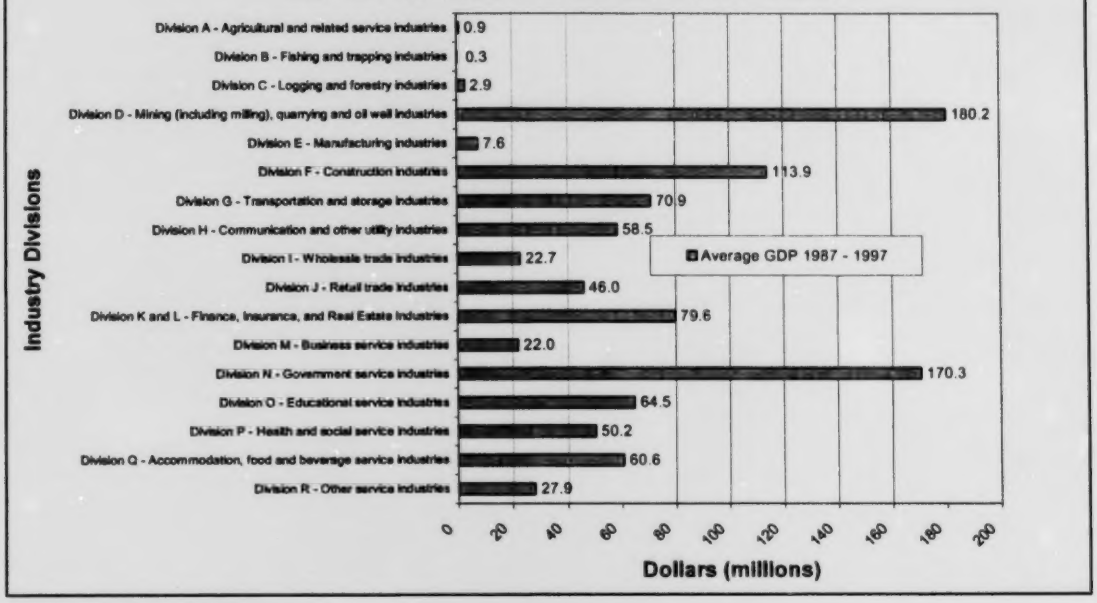
From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for the Other Service industries was 27.9 million dollars. The maximum GDP was 34.4 million dollars (1996) and the minimum GDP was 22.4 million dollars (1991).

See section 5.1 for detailed data.

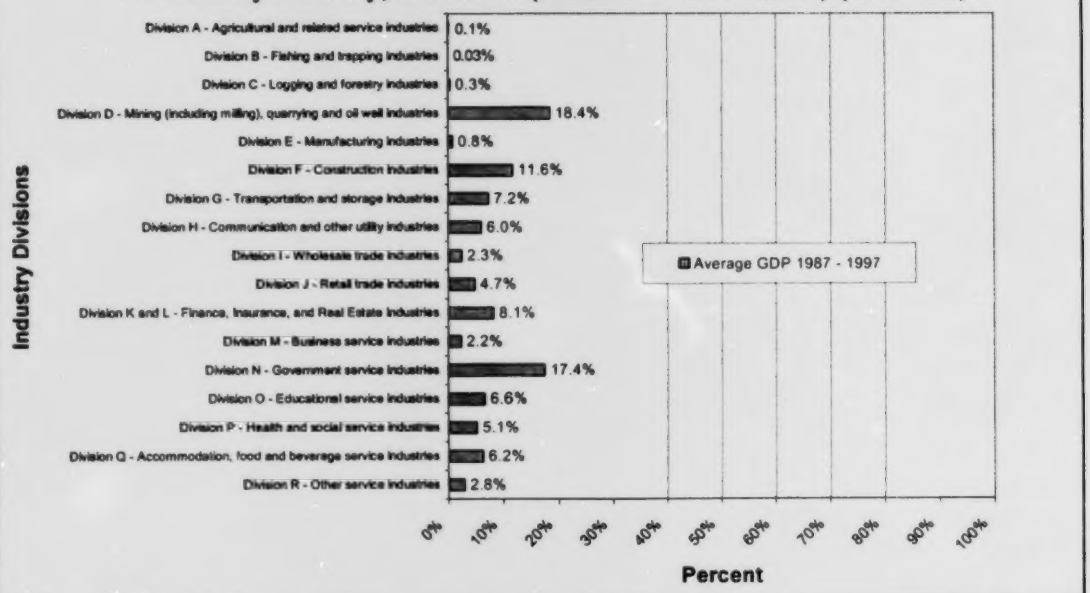
Section 5.1

GDP By Industry Data

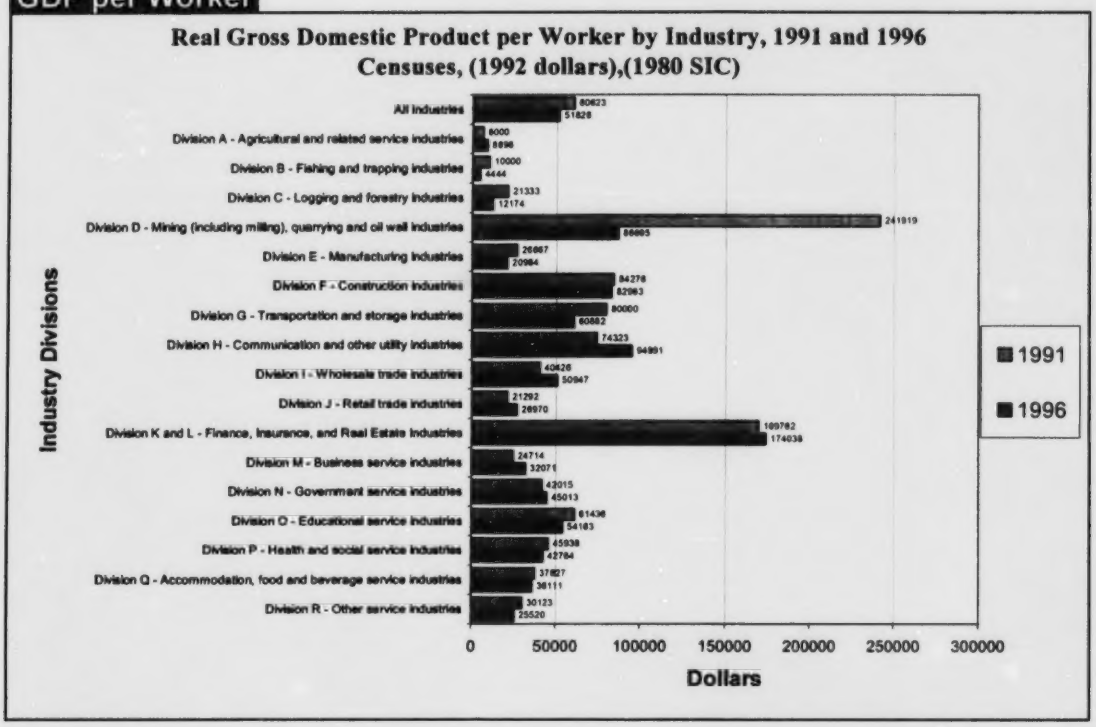
All Divisions


Average Annual Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1987-1997(millions of 1992 dollars) (1980 SIC)
Industry Divisions
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries 0.9
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries 0.3
Division C - Logging and forestry industries 2.9
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries 180.2
Division E - Manufacturing industries 7.6
Division F - Construction industries 113.9
Division G - Transportation and storage industries 70.9
Division H - Communication and other utility industries 58.5
Division I - Wholesale trade industries 22.7
Division J - Retail trade industries 46.0
Division K and L - Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industries 79.6
Division M - Business service industries 22.0
Division N - Government service industries 170.3
Division O - Educational service industries 64.5
Division P - Health and social service industries 50.2
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries 60.6
Division R - Other service industries 27.9
Average GDP 1987 - 1997
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200
Dollars (millions)

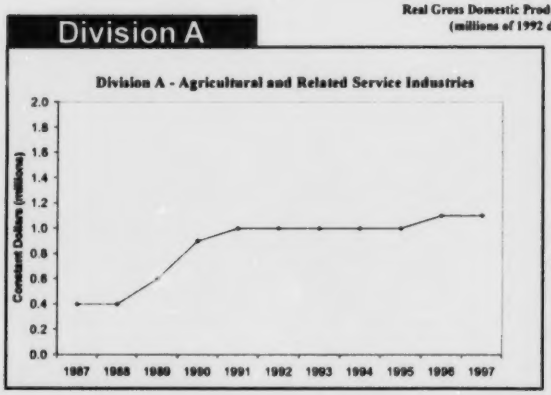
All Divisions, %


Percentage Distribution of Average Annual Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1987-1997 (millions of 1992 dollars) (1980 SIC)
Industry Divisions
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries 0.1%
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries 0.03%
Division C - Logging and forestry industries 0.3%
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries 18.4%
Division E - Manufacturing industries 0.8%
Division F - Construction industries 11.6%
Division G - Transportation and storage industries 7.2%
Division H - Communication and other utility industries 6.0%
Division I - Wholesale trade industries 2.3%
Division J - Retail trade industries 4.7%
Division K and L - Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industries 8.1%
Division M - Business service industries 2.2%
Division N - Government service industries 17.4%
Division O - Educational service industries 6.6%
Division P - Health and social service industries 5.1%
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries 6.2%
Division R - Other service industries 2.8%
Average GDP 1987 - 1997
0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
Percent

GDP per Worker



Division A



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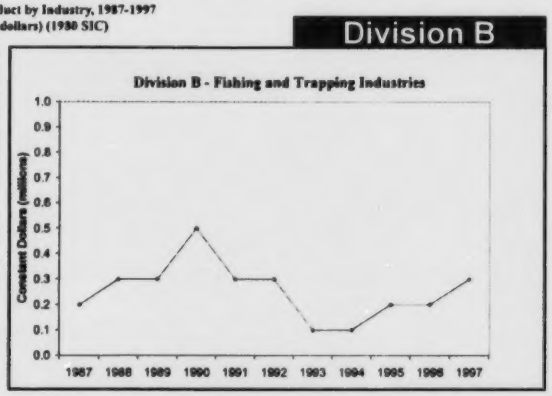
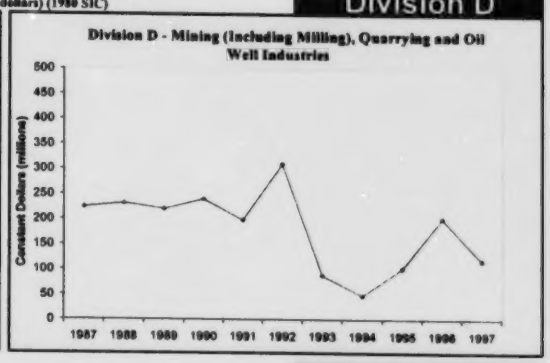


Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1987-1997
(millions of 1992 dollars) (1980 SIC)

Division C

Division D



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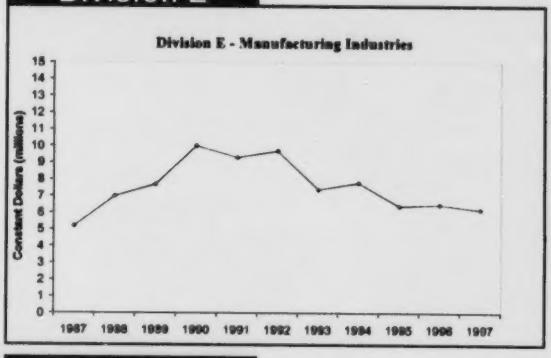

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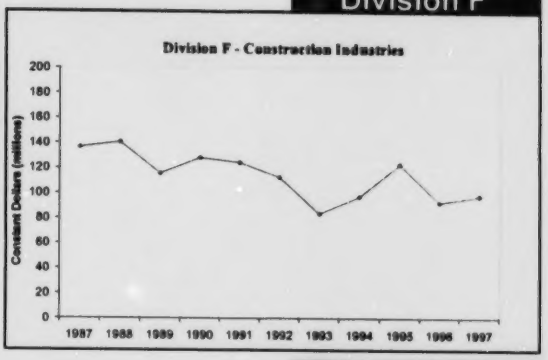

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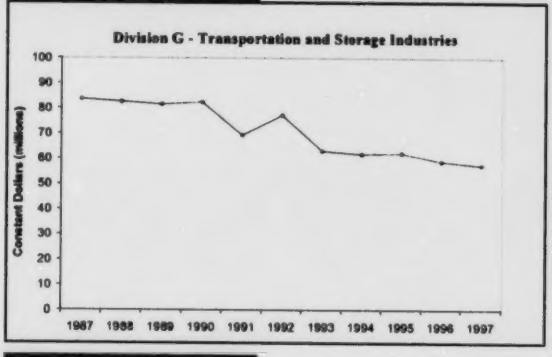

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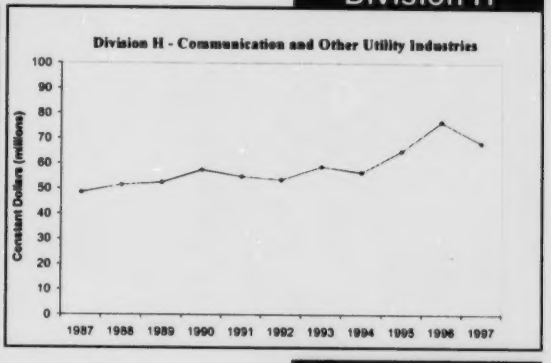
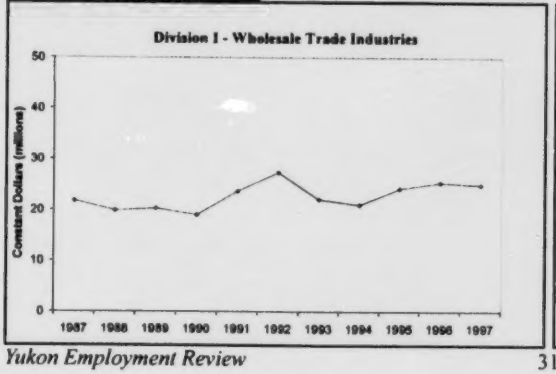


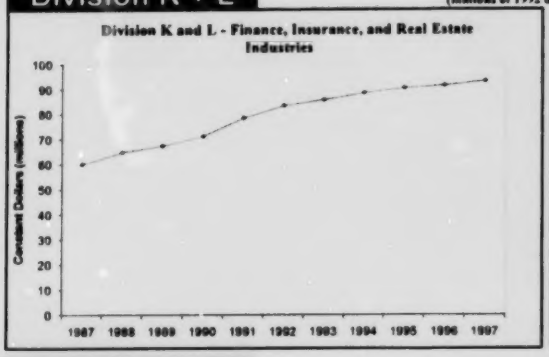
Division I



Division J

Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1987-1997
(millions of 1992 dollars) (1980 SIC)

Division K + L



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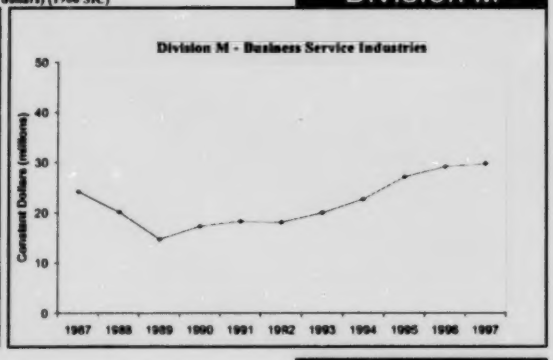

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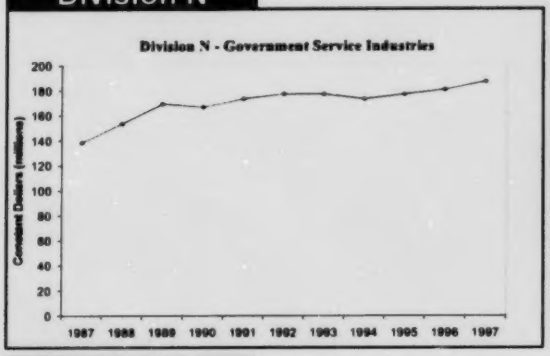

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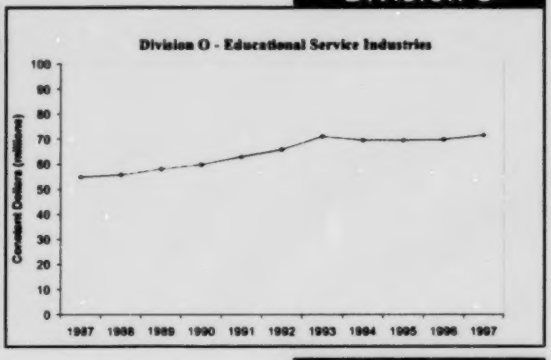

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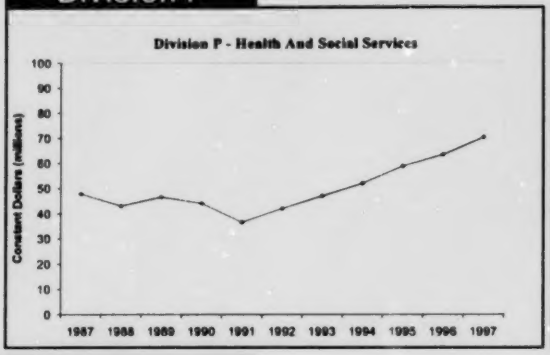
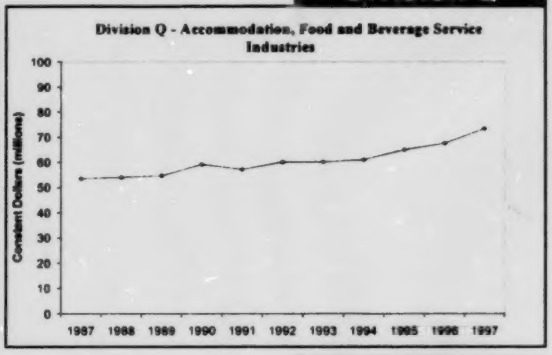


Division Q



Division R

Notes

- Scales vary for each chart.
- Figures were adjusted for inflation.
- Source: Statistics Canada.

Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry (1980 SIC), 1987-1997 (millions of 1992 dollars)

Industry (18)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
All Industries	955.8	982.5	957.4	1021.2	957.6	1111.9	865.3	884.6	960.6	1080.5	997.9
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Division C - Logging and forestry industries	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.4
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries	224.0	231.6	220.1	239.5	198.5	309.9	86.9	48.0	102.3	201.6	117.7
Division E - Manufacturing industries	5.2	7.0	7.7	10.0	9.3	9.7	7.4	7.8	6.4	6.5	6.2
Division F - Construction industries	136.7	140.8	115.6	128.1	124.4	112.8	83.8	97.4	123.2	92.7	97.9
Division G - Transportation and storage industries	83.7	82.6	81.5	82.4	69.4	77.3	63.1	61.8	62.1	58.9	57.4
Division H - Communication and other utility industries	48.6	51.5	52.5	57.6	54.9	53.6	58.8	56.5	65	76.7	68.2
Division I - Wholesale trade industries	21.8	19.9	20.3	19.0	23.7	27.4	22.1	21.0	24.2	25.4	25.0
Division J - Retail trade industries	39.6	33.5	36.6	41.2	40.1	44.7	46.3	50.4	53.4	58.0	62.7
Division K and L - Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industries	60.2	64.9	67.5	71.3	78.6	83.5	85.8	88.6	90.5	91.5	93.3
Division M - Business service industries	24.2	20.2	14.7	17.3	18.3	18.1	20.0	22.7	27.1	29.2	29.8
Division N - Government service industries	138.4	153.5	169.4	166.8	173.4	177.1	176.9	173.2	176.9	180.5	187.2
Division O - Educational service industries	55.0	55.9	58.2	59.9	63.0	65.9	71.1	69.6	69.6	69.9	71.6
Division P - Health and social service industries	47.9	43.1	46.7	44.1	36.6	42.1	47.0	52.0	58.8	63.4	70.4
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	53.6	54.1	54.8	59.2	57.2	60.1	60.2	61.1	65.0	67.6	73.4
Division R - Other service industries	23.2	26.3	23.5	24.4	22.4	26.4	30.6	30.9	31.9	34.4	32.4

Note: Figures were adjusted for inflation.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Section 6.0

Industry Division Review

Section 6.0

Overview

The industry divisions for the Yukon are classified according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. They are divided into 18 categories lettered A through R.

All Divisions

From 1986 to 1991, the number of participants in the Yukon labour force increased by 23.9% or 3,245. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 10.1% or 1,695, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 36.3% or 4,940.

1986 - 1991

From 1986 to 1991, the total Yukon labour force increased by 23.9%.

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions increased greater than 23.9%:
B (42.9%), F (57.5%), H (32.2%), M (84.2%), N (43.6%), P (61.3%).

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions increased less than 23.9%:
A (7.1%), C (3.4%), D (7.7%), E (13.6%), I (4.5%), J (20.2%), K (17.6%), L (0.0%), O (18.8%), R (8.7%).

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions decreased:
G (8.8%), Q (1.6%).

1991 - 1996

From 1991 to 1996, the total Yukon labour force increased by 10.1%.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions increased greater than 10.1%:
C (53.3%), D (19.8%), L (66.7%), M (20.0%), O (31.1%), P (43.8%), Q (15.1%), R (53.4%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions increased less than 10.1%:
I (2.2%), J (2.3%), K (5.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions decreased:
A (26.7%), B (10.0%), E (18.7%), F (2.3%), G (0.5%), H (12.2%), N (0.9%).

1986 - 1996

From 1986 to 1996, the total Yukon labour force increased by 36.3%.

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions increased greater than 36.3%:
C (58.6%), F (53.9%), L (66.7%), M (121.1%), N (42.3%), O (55.8%), P (131.9%), R (66.7%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions increased less than 36.3%:
B (28.6%), D (29.0%), H (16.1%), I (6.7%), J (23.0%), K (23.5%), Q (13.2%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions decreased:
A (21.4%), E (7.6%), G (9.3%).

Gender

From 1986 to 1991, the number of female participants in the Yukon labour force increased by 29.6% or 1,750. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 13.5% or 1,035, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 47.1% or 2,785.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of male participants in the Yukon labour force increased by 19.4% or 1,495. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 7.2% or 660, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 28.0% or 2,155.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of female participants in the Yukon labour force increased by 2.0 percentage points to 45.5%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force increased by 1.4 percentage points to 46.9%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force increased by 3.4 percentage points.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of male participants in the Yukon labour force decreased by 2.0 percentage points to 54.5%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 1.4 percentage points to 53.1%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 3.4 percentage points.

Division A – Agricultural and Related Service Industries

In 1996, Division A comprised 0.61% of the Yukon labour force, a decrease of 0.17 percentage points since 1991, and a decrease of 0.36 percentage points since 1986.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of participants in the Agricultural and Related Service industries labour force increased by 7.1% or 10. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 26.7% or 40, and from 1986 to 1996, the number decreased by 21.4% or 30.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of female participants in the Agricultural and Related Service industries labour force increased by 50.0% or 15. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 11.1% or 5, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 66.7% or 20.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of male participants in the Agricultural and Related Service industries labour force decreased by 4.5% or 5. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 42.9% or 45, and from 1986 to 1996, the number decreased by 45.5% or 50.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of female participants in the Agricultural and Related Service industries labour force increased by 8.6 percentage points to 30.0%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force increased by 15.5 percentage points to 45.5%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force increased by 24.1 percentage points.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of male participants in the Agricultural and Related Service industries labour force decreased by 8.6 percentage points to 70.0%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 15.5 percentage points to 54.5%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 24.1 percentage points.

Division B – Fishing and Trapping Industries

In 1996, Division B comprised 0.24% of the Yukon labour force, unchanged since 1991, and a decrease of 0.01 percentage points since 1986.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of participants in the Fishing and Trapping industries labour force increased by 42.9% or 15. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 10.0% or 5, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 28.6% or 10.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of female participants in the Fishing and Trapping industries labour force did not change. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 50.0% or 5, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 50.0% or 5.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of male participants in the Fishing and Trapping industries labour force increased by 60.0% or 15. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 25.0% or 10, and from 1986 to 1996, the number decreased by 20.0% or 5.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of female participants in the Fishing and Trapping industries labour force decreased by 8.6 percentage points to 20.0%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force increased by 13.3 percentage points to 33.3%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force increased by 4.7 percentage points.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of male participants in the Fishing and Trapping industries labour force increased by 8.6 percentage points to 80.0%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 13.3 percentage points to 66.7%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 4.7 percentage points.

Division C – Logging and Forestry Industries

In 1996, Division C comprised 1.21% of the Yukon labour force, an increase of 0.36 percentage points since 1991, and an increase of 0.16 percentage points since 1986.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of participants in the Logging and Forestry industries labour force increased by 3.4% or 5. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 53.3% or 80, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 58.6% or 85.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of female participants in the Logging and Forestry industries labour force increased by 60.0% or 15. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 250.0% or 25, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 40.0% or 10.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of male participants in the Logging and Forestry industries labour force increased by 16.7% or 20. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 39.3% or 55, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 62.5% or 75.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of female participants in the Logging and Forestry industries labour force decreased by 10.5 percentage points to 6.7%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force increased by 8.5 percentage points to 15.2%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 2.0 percentage points.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of male participants in the Logging and Forestry industries labour force increased by 10.5 percentage points to 93.3%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 8.5 percentage points to 84.8%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force increased by 2.0 percentage points.

Division D – Mining (including Milling), Quarrying and Oil Well Industries

In 1996, Division D comprised 6.23% of the Yukon labour force, an increase of 0.41 percentage points since 1991, and a decrease of 0.37 percentage points since 1986.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of participants in the Mining (including Milling), Quarrying and Oil Well industries labour force increased by 7.7% or 70. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 19.8% or 195, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 29.0% or 265.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of female participants in the Mining (including Milling), Quarrying and Oil Well industries labour force increased by 16.7% or 20. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 53.6% or 75, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 79.2% or 95.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of male participants in the Mining (including Milling), Quarrying and Oil Well industries labour force increased by 6.3% or 50. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 14.2% or 120, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 21.4% or 170.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of female participants in the Mining (including Milling), Quarrying and Oil Well industries labour force increased by 1.1 percentage points to 14.2%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force increased by 4.0 percentage points to 18.2%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force increased by 5.1 percentage points.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of male participants in the Mining (including Milling), Quarrying and Oil Well industries labour force decreased by 1.1 percentage points to 85.8%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 4.0 percentage points to 81.8%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 5.1 percentage points.

Division E – Manufacturing Industries

In 1996, Division E comprised 1.61% of the Yukon labour force, a decrease of 0.59 percentage points since 1991, and a decrease of 0.77 percentage points since 1986.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of participants in the Manufacturing industries labour force increased by 13.6% or 45. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 18.7% or 70, and from 1986 to 1996, the number decreased by 7.6% or 25.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of female participants in the Manufacturing industries labour force increased by 45.5% or 50. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 40.6% or 65, and from 1986 to 1996, the number decreased by 13.6% or 15.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of male participants in the Manufacturing industries labour force decreased by 2.3% or 5. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 2.3% or 5, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 4.6% or 10.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of female participants in the Manufacturing industries labour force increased by 9.4 percentage points to 42.7%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 11.6 percentage points to 31.1%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 2.2 percentage points.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of male participants in the Manufacturing industries labour force decreased by 9.4 percentage points to 57.3%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force increased by 11.6 percentage points to 68.9%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force increased by 2.2 percentage points.

Division F – Construction Industries

In 1996, Division F comprised 7.84% of the Yukon labour force, a decrease of 1.10 percentage points since 1991, and an increase of 0.88 percentage points since 1986.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of participants in the Construction industries labour force increased by 57.5% or 555. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 2.3% or 35, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 53.9% or 520.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of female participants in the Construction industries labour force increased by 125.0% or 100. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 22.2% or 40, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 75.0% or 60.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of male participants in the Construction industries labour force increased by 51.4% or 455. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 0.4% or 5, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 52.0% or 460.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of female participants in the Construction industries labour force increased by 3.5 percentage points to 11.8%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 2.4 percentage points to 9.4%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force increased by 1.1 percentage points.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of male participants in the Construction industries labour force decreased by 3.5 percentage points to 88.2%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force increased by 2.4 percentage points to 90.6%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 1.1 percentage points.

Division G – Transportation and Storage Industries

In 1996, Division G comprised 5.39% of the Yukon labour force, a decrease of 0.67 percentage points since 1991, and a decrease of 2.76 percentage points since 1986.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of participants in the Transportation and Storage industries labour force decreased by 8.8% or 100. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 0.5% or 5, and from 1986 to 1996, the number decreased by 9.3% or 105.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of female participants in the Transportation and Storage industries labour force increased by 2.4% or 5. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 2.4% or 5, and from 1986 to 1996, the number did not change.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of male participants in the Transportation and Storage industries labour force decreased by 11.4% or 105. From 1991 to 1996, the number did not change, and from 1986 to 1996, the number decreased by 11.4% or 105.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of female participants in the Transportation and Storage industries labour force increased by 2.3 percentage points to 20.4%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 0.4 percentage points to 20.0%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force increased by 1.9 percentage points.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of male participants in the Transportation and Storage industries labour force decreased by 2.3 percentage points to 79.6%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force increased by 0.4 percentage points to 80.0%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 1.9 percentage points.

Division H – Communication and Other Utility Industries

In 1996, Division H comprised 3.62% of the Yukon labour force, a decrease of 0.94 percentage points since 1991, and an decrease of 0.64 percentage points since 1986.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of participants in the Communication and Other Utility industries labour force increased by 32.2% or 190. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 12.2% or 95, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 16.1% or 95.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of female participants in the Communication and Other Utility industries labour force increased by 36.4% or 80. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 6.7% or 20, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 27.3% or 60.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of male participants in the Communication and Other Utility industries labour force increased by 29.7% or 110. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 15.6% or 75, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 9.5% or 35.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of female participants in the Communication and Other Utility industries labour force increased by 1.2 percentage points to 38.5%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force increased by 2.4 percentage points to 40.9%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force increased by 3.6 percentage points.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of male participants in the Communication and Other Utility industries labour force decreased by 1.2 percentage points to 61.5%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 2.4 percentage points to 59.1%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 3.6 percentage points.

Division I – Wholesale Trade Industries

In 1996, Division I comprised 2.51% of the Yukon labour force, a decrease of 0.25 percentage points since 1991, and a decrease of 0.66 percentage points since 1986.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of participants in the Wholesale Trade industries labour force increased by 4.5% or 20. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 2.2% or 10, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 6.7% or 30.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of female participants in the Wholesale Trade industries labour force increased by 26.7% or 20. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 21.1% or 20, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 53.3% or 40.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of male participants in the Wholesale Trade industries labour force did not change. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 2.7% or 10, and from 1986 to 1996, the number decreased by 2.7% or 10.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of female participants in the Wholesale Trade industries labour force increased by 3.5 percentage points to 20.4%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force increased by 3.8 percentage points to 24.2%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force increased by 7.3 percentage points.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of male participants in the Wholesale Trade industries labour force decreased by 3.5 percentage points to 79.6%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 3.8 percentage points to 75.8%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 7.3 percentage points.

Division J – Retail Trade Industries

In 1996, Division J comprised 10.46% of the Yukon labour force, a decrease of 0.92 percentage points since 1991, and a decrease of 1.19 percentage points since 1986.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of participants in the Retail Trade industries labour force increased by 20.2% or 325. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 2.3% or 45, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 23.0% or 370.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of female participants in the Retail Trade industries labour force increased by 25.3% or 185. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 7.1% or 65, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 34.2% or 250.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of male participants in the Retail Trade industries labour force increased by 15.9% or 140. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 2.0% or 20, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 13.6% or 120.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of female participants in the Retail Trade industries labour force increased by 2.0 percentage points to 47.3%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force increased by 2.2 percentage points to 49.5%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force increased by 4.2 percentage points.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of male participants in the Retail Trade industries labour force decreased by 2.0 percentage points to 52.7%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 2.2 percentage points to 50.5%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 4.2 percentage points.

Division K – Finance and Insurance Industries

In 1996, Division K comprised 1.66% of the Yukon labour force, a decrease of 0.10 percentage points since 1991, and a decrease of 0.18 percentage points since 1986.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of participants in the Finance and Insurance industries labour force increased by 17.6% or 45. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 5.0% or 15, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 23.5% or 60.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of female participants in the Finance and Insurance industries labour force increased by 14.3% or 30. From 1991 to 1996, the number did not change, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 14.3% or 30.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of male participants in the Finance and Insurance industries labour force increased by 33.3% or 15. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 25.0% or 15, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 66.7% or 30.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of female participants in the Finance and Insurance industries labour force decreased by 2.4 percentage points to 80.0%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 3.8 percentage points to 76.2%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 6.2 percentage points.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of male participants in the Finance and Insurance industries labour force increased by 2.4 percentage points to 20.0%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force increased by 3.8 percentage points to 23.8%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force increased by 6.2 percentage points.

Division L – Real Estate Operator and Insurance Agent Industries

In 1996, Division L comprised 1.08% of the Yukon labour force, an increase of 0.37 percentage points since 1991, and an increase of 0.21 percentage points since 1986.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of participants in the Real Estate Operator and Insurance Agent industries labour force did not change. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 66.7% or 80, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 66.7% or 80.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of female participants in the Real Estate Operator and Insurance Agent industries labour force decreased by 8.3% or 5. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 109.1% or 60, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 91.7% or 55.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of male participants in the Real Estate Operator and Insurance Agent industries labour force increased by 8.3% or 5. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 30.8% or 20, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 41.7% or 25.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of female participants in the Real Estate Operator and Insurance Agent industries labour force decreased by 4.2 percentage points to 45.8%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force increased by 11.7 percentage points to 57.5%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force increased by 7.5 percentage points.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of male participants in the Real Estate Operator and Insurance Agent industries labour force increased by 4.2 percentage points to 54.2%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 11.7 percentage points to 42.5%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 7.5 percentage points.

Division M – Business Service Industries

In 1996, Division M comprised 4.46% of the Yukon labour force, an increase of 0.34 percentage points since 1991, and an increase of 1.72 percentage points since 1986.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of participants in the Business industries labour force increased by 84.2% or 320. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 20.0% or 140, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 121.1% or 460.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of female participants in the Business industries labour force increased by 61.1% or 110. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 44.8% or 130, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 133.3% or 240.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of male participants in the Business industries labour force increased by 105.0% or 210. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 2.4% or 10, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 110.0% or 220.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of female participants in the Business industries labour force decreased by 6.0 percentage points to 41.4%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force increased by 8.6 percentage points to 50.0%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force increased by 2.6 percentage points.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of male participants in the Business industries labour force increased by 6.0 percentage points to 58.6%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 8.6 percentage points to 50.0%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 2.6 percentage points.

Division N – Government Service Industries

In 1996, Division N comprised 20.76% of the Yukon labour force, a decrease of 2.58 percentage points since 1991, and an increase of 0.81 percentage points since 1986.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of participants in the Government Service industries labour force increased by 43.6% or 1,205. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 0.9% or 35, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 42.3% or 1,170.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of female participants in the Government Service industries labour force increased by 57.1% or 765. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 0.5% or 10, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 56.3% or 755.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of male participants in the Government Service industries labour force increased by 30.9% or 440. From 1991 to 1996, the number decreased by 1.3% or 25, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 29.1% or 415.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of female participants in the Government Service industries labour force increased by 4.5 percentage points to 53.0%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force increased by 0.2 percentage points to 53.2%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force increased by 4.7 percentage points.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of male participants in the Government Service industries labour force decreased by 4.5 percentage points to 47.0%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 0.2 percentage points to 46.8%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 4.7 percentage points.

Division O – Educational Service Industries

In 1996, Division O comprised 6.79% of the Yukon labour force, an increase of 1.06 percentage points since 1991, and an increase of 0.80 percentage points since 1986.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of participants in the Educational Service industries labour force increased by 18.8% or 155. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 31.1% or 305, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 55.8% or 460.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of female participants in the Educational Service industries labour force increased by 23.1% or 125. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 36.8% or 245, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 68.5% or 370.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of male participants in the Educational Service industries labour force increased by 10.5% or 30. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 19.0% or 60, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 31.6% or 90.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of female participants in the Educational Service industries labour force increased by 2.4 percentage points to 67.9%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force increased by 2.9 percentage points to 70.8%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force increased by 5.3 percentage points.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of male participants in the Educational Service industries labour force decreased by 2.4 percentage points to 32.1%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 2.9 percentage points to 29.2%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 5.3 percentage points.

Division P – Health and Social Service Industries

In 1996, Division P comprised 7.26% of the Yukon labour force, an increase of 1.62 percentage points since 1991, and an increase of 2.97 percentage points since 1986.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of participants in the Health and Social Service industries labour force increased by 61.3% or 365. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 43.8% or 420, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 131.9% or 785.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of female participants in the Health and Social Service industries labour force increased by 62.9% or 305. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 41.1% or 325, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 129.9% or 630.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of male participants in the Health and Social Service industries labour force increased by 54.5% or 60. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 55.9% or 95, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 140.9% or 155.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of female participants in the Health and Social Service industries labour force increased by 0.8 percentage points to 82.3%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 1.5 percentage points to 80.8%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 0.7 percentage points.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of male participants in the Health and Social Service industries labour force decreased by 0.8 percentage points to 17.7%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force increased by 1.5 percentage points to 19.2%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force increased by 0.7 percentage points.

Division Q – Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service Industries

In 1996, Division Q comprised 9.51% of the Yukon labour force, an increase of 0.31 percentage points since 1991, and a decrease of 1.93 percentage points since 1986.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of participants in the Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service industries labour force decreased by 1.6% or 25. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 15.1% or 235, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 13.2% or 210.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of female participants in the Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service industries labour force decreased by 8.8% or 95. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 3.6% or 35, and from 1986 to 1996, the number decreased by 5.6% or 60.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of male participants in the Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service industries labour force increased by 13.9% or 70. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 34.8% or 200, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 53.5% or 270.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of female participants in the Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service industries labour force decreased by 5.0 percentage points to 63.1%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 6.3 percentage points to 56.8%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 11.3 percentage points.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of male participants in the Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service industries labour force increased by 5.0 percentage points to 36.9%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force increased by 6.3 percentage points to 43.2%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force increased by 11.3 percentage points.

Division R – Other Service Industries

In 1996, Division R comprised 6.60% of the Yukon labour force, an increase of 1.84 percentage points since 1991, and an increase of 1.15 percentage points since 1986.

Section 6.0

From 1986 to 1991, the number of participants in the Other Service industries labour force increased by 8.7% or 65. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 53.4% or 435, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 66.7% or 500.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of female participants in the Other Service industries labour force increased by 19.0% or 75. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 36.2% or 170, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 62.0% or 245.

From 1986 to 1991, the number of male participants in the Other Service industries labour force decreased by 2.8% or 10. From 1991 to 1996, the number increased by 76.8% or 265, and from 1986 to 1996, the number increased by 71.8% or 255.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of female participants in the Other Service industries labour force increased by 5.0 percentage points to 57.7%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 6.5 percentage points to 51.2%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force decreased by 1.5 percentage points.

From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of male participants in the Other Service industries labour force decreased by 5.0 percentage points to 42.3%. From 1991 to 1996, the labour force increased by 6.5 percentage points to 48.8%, and from 1986 to 1996, the labour force increased by 1.5 percentage points.

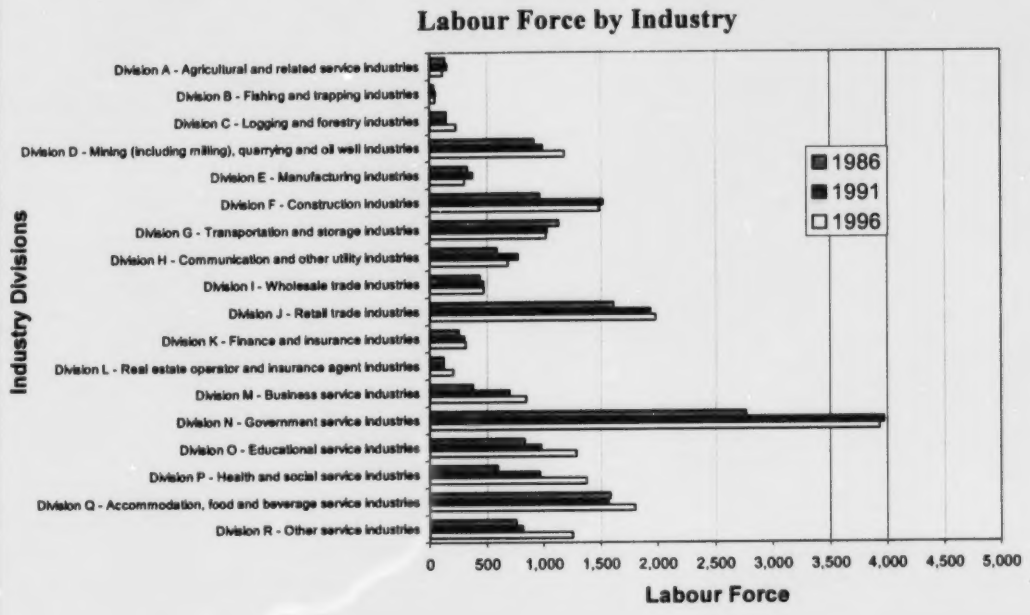
See section 6.1 for detailed data.

Section 6.1

Industry Division Data

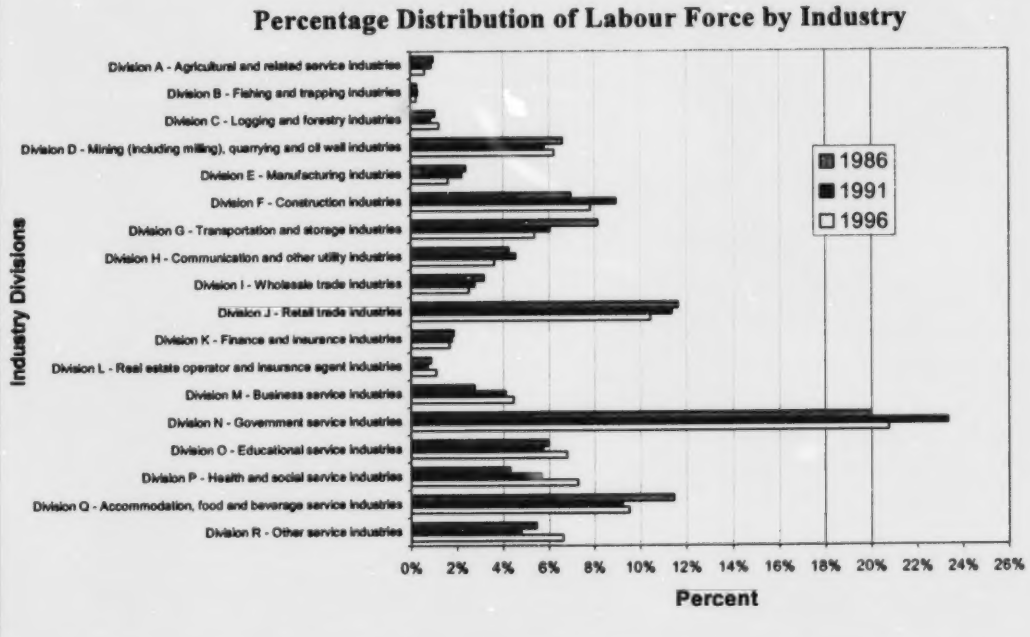
All Divisions

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (97) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data


Labour Force by Industry
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
1986
1991
1996
0
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
2,500
3,000
3,500
4,000
4,500
5,000
Labour Force

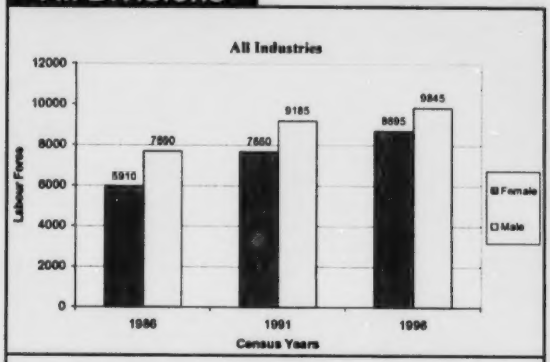
All Divisions, %

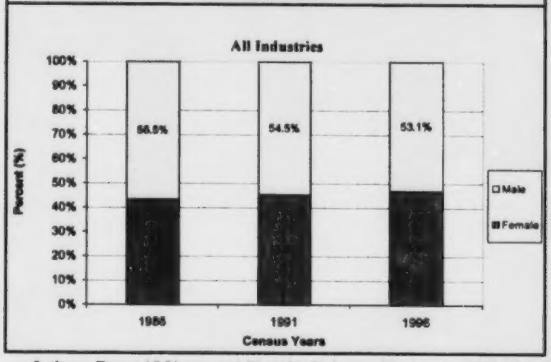
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions and (1980 SIC) (97) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data


Percentage Distribution of Labour Force by Industry
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
1986
1991
1996
0%
2%
4%
6%
8%
10%
12%
14%
16%
18%
20%
22%
24%
26%
Percent

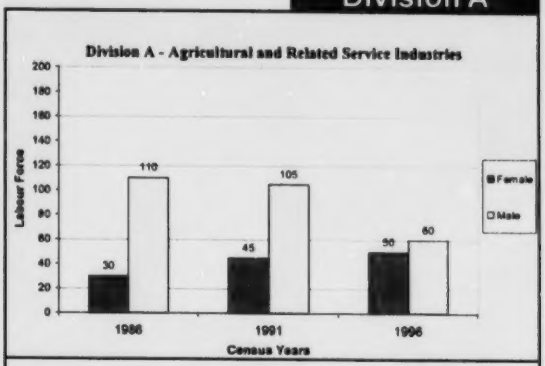
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (97) and Sex (3) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

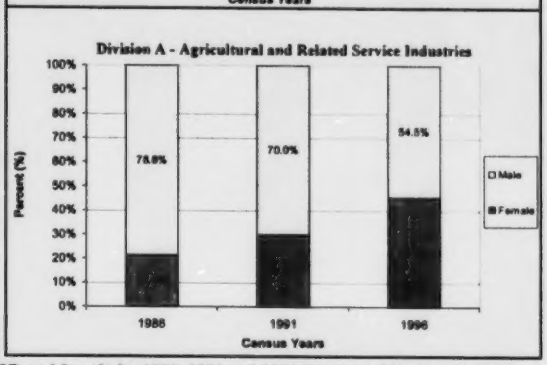
All Divisions





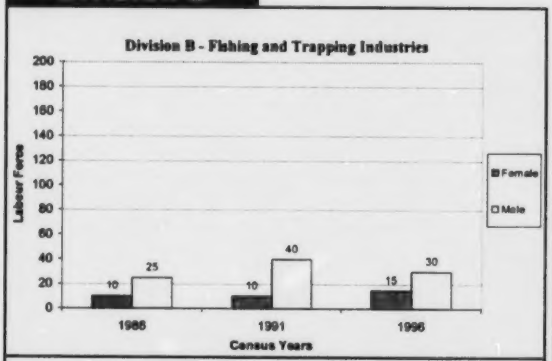
Division A

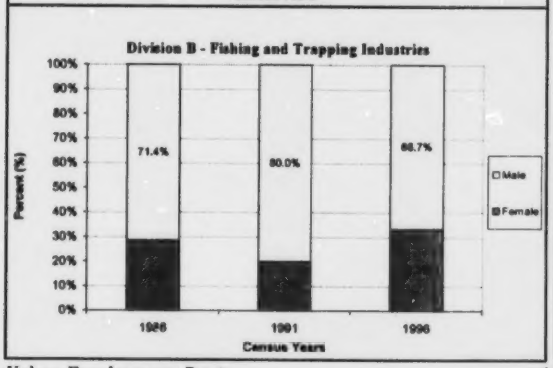




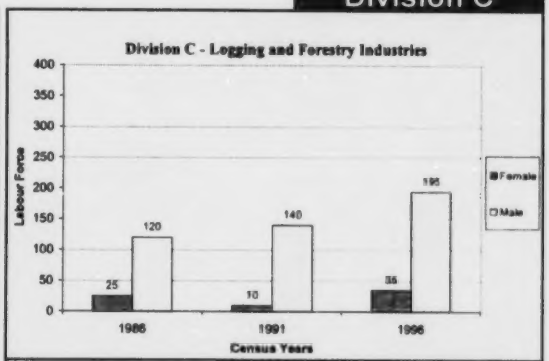
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (97) and Sex (3) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

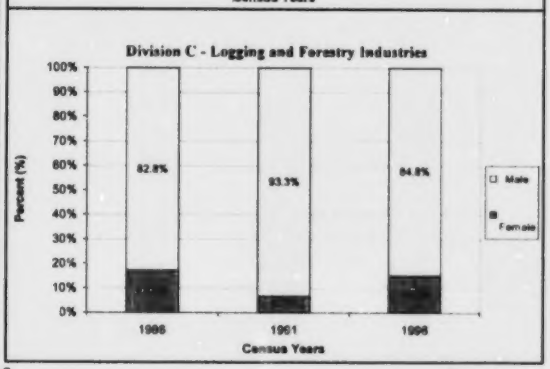
Division B





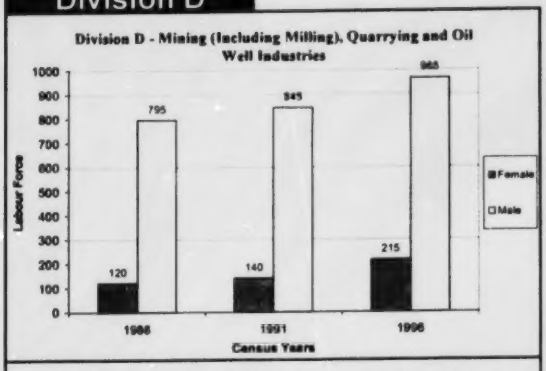
Division C

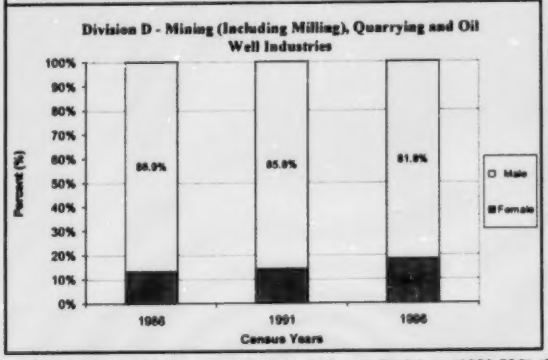




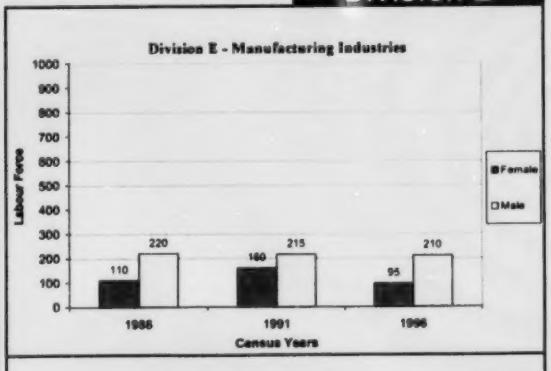
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (97) and Sex (3) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

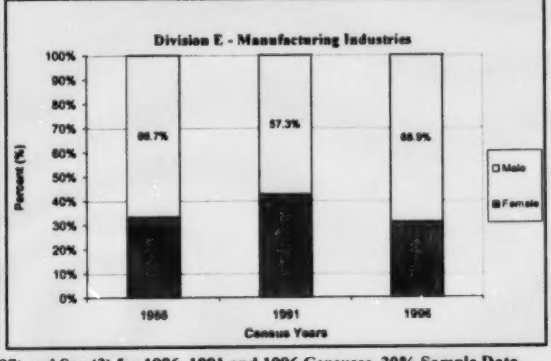
Division D





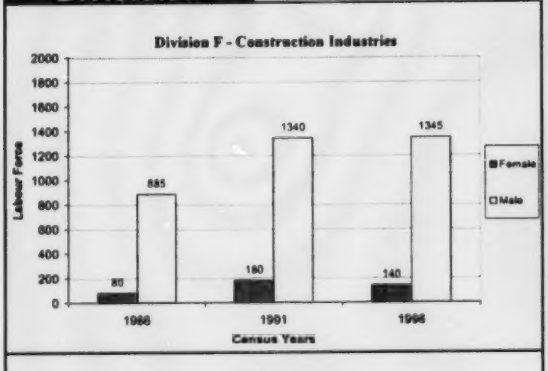
Division E

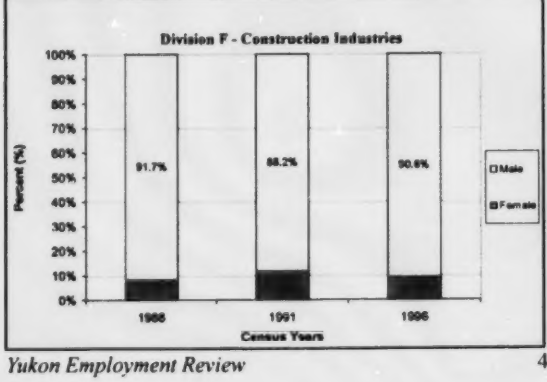




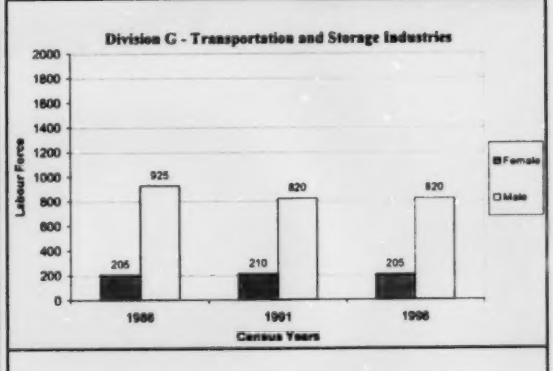
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (97) and Sex (3) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

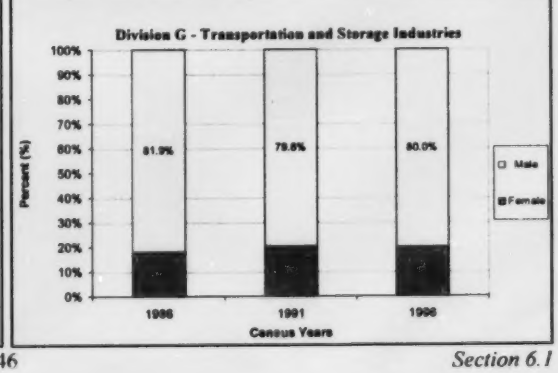
Division F





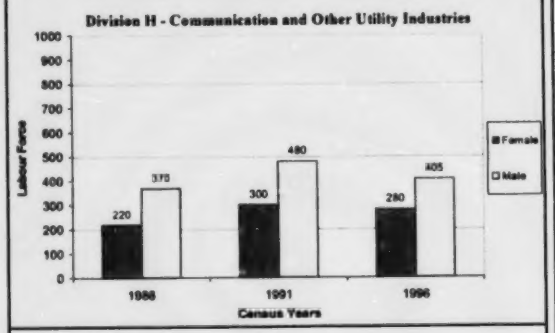
Division G

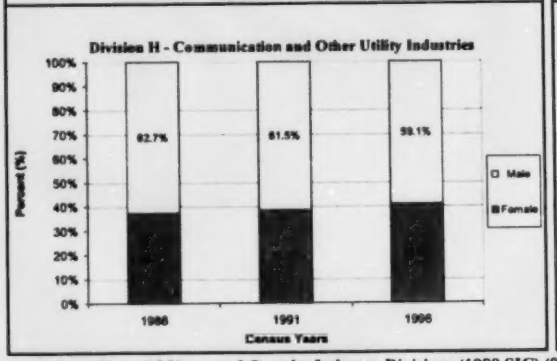




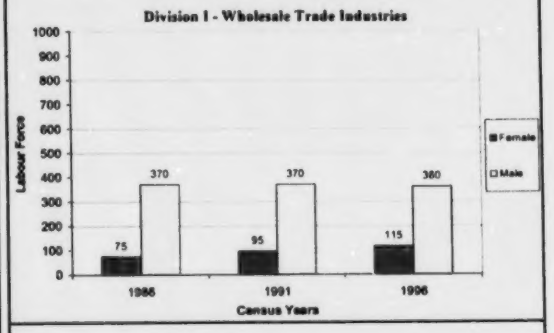
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (97) and Sex (3) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

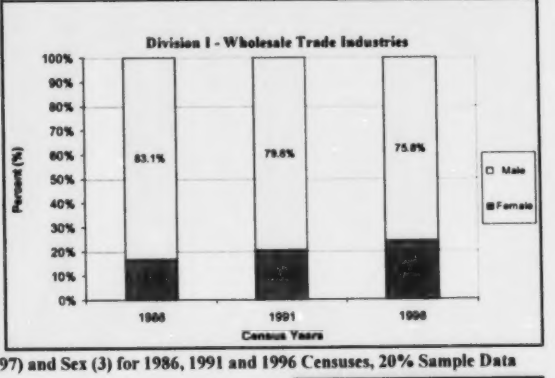
Division H





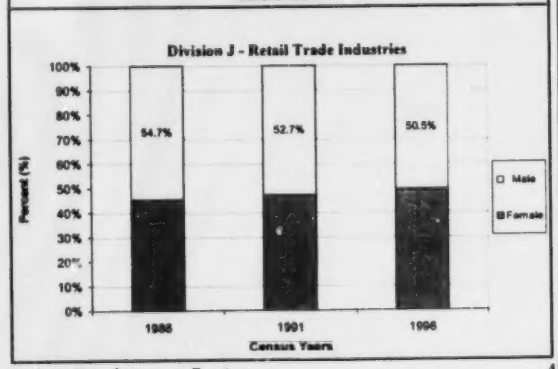
Division I



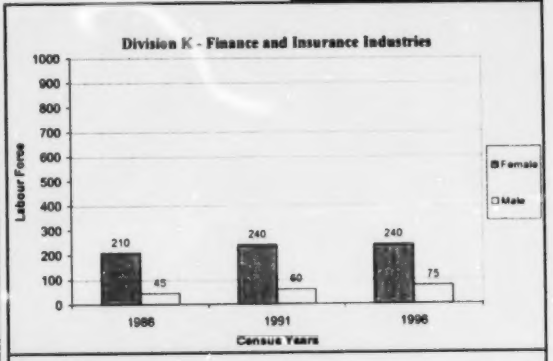


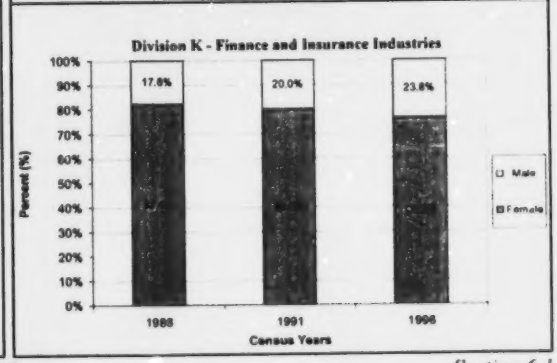
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (97) and Sex (3) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

Division J



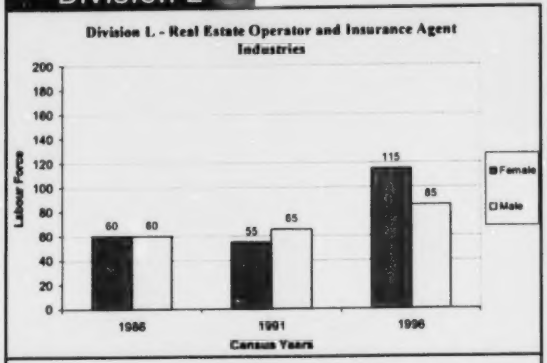
Division K

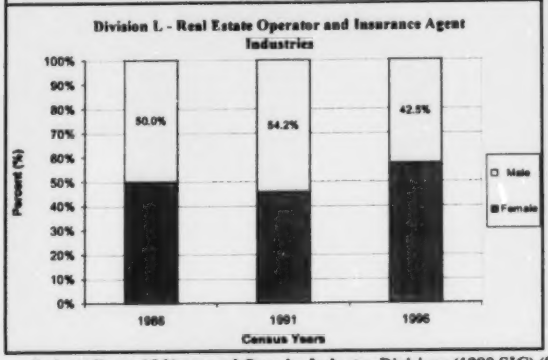




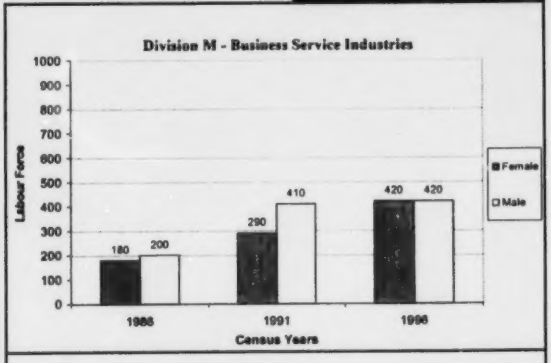
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (97) and Sex (3) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

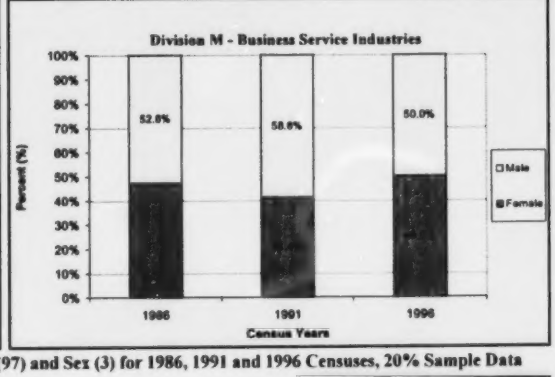
Division L





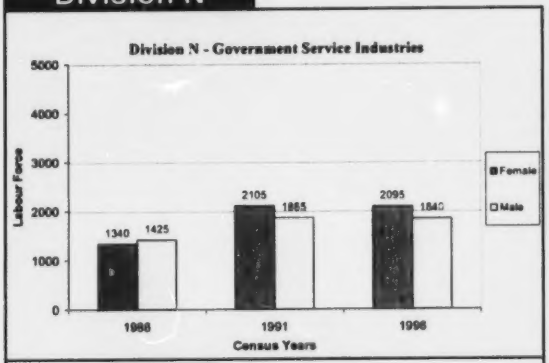
Division M

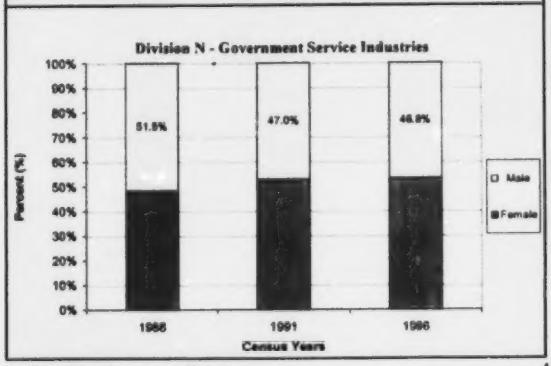




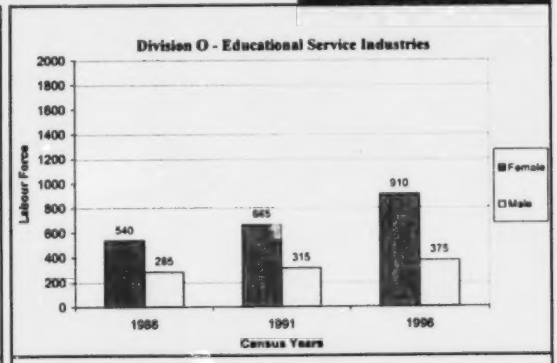
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (97) and Sex (3) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

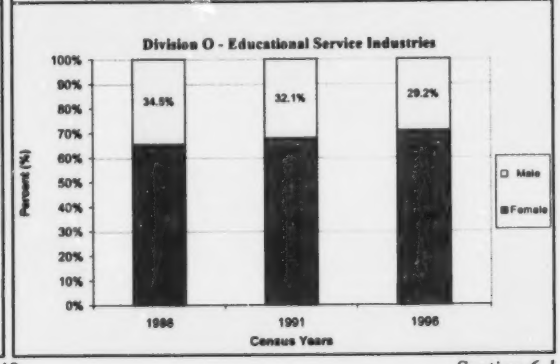
Division N





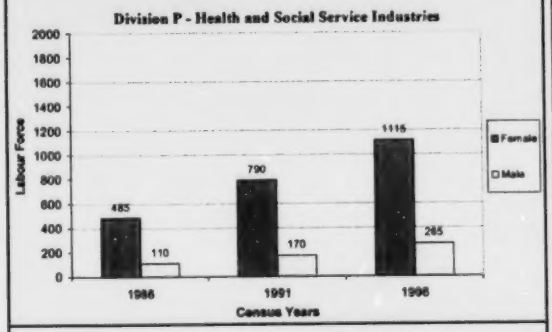
Division O

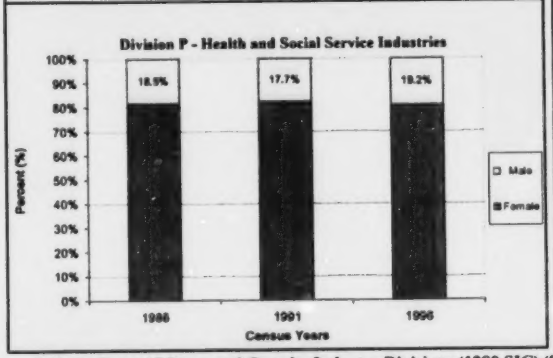




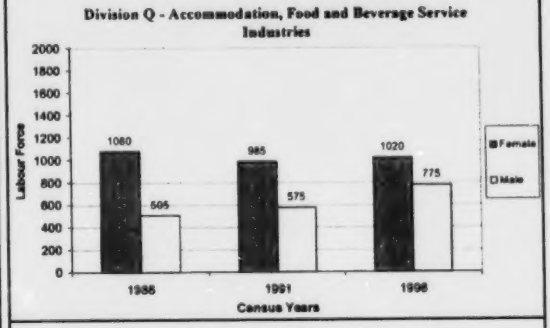
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (97) and Sex (3) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

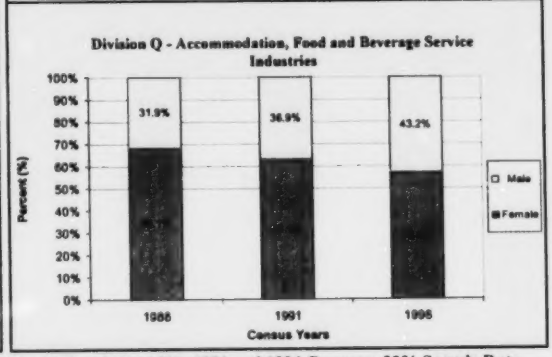
Division P





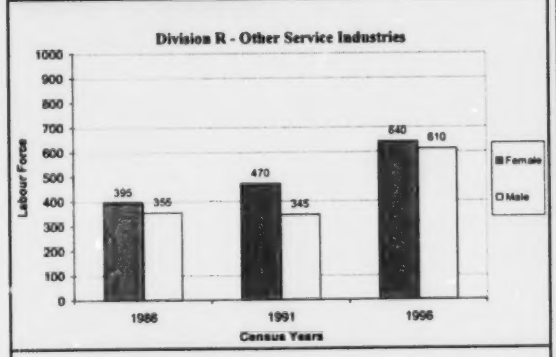
Division Q

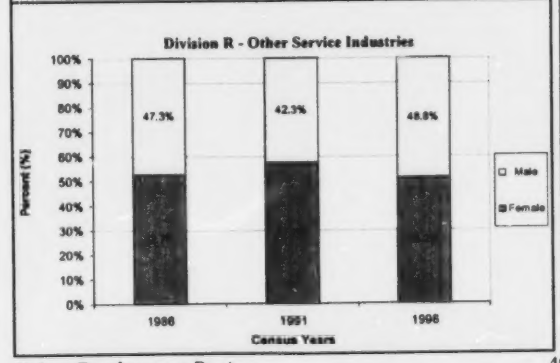




Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (97) and Sex (3) for 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

Division R





Notes

- Scales vary for each chart.
- Figures were subjected to random rounding.
- In certain tabulations rounded data may not sum to totals.
- Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 1986, 1991, 1996.

Industry Divisions - Table

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions and Major Groups (1980 SIC) (97) and Sex (3) for 1996, 1991, and 1986 Censuses, 20% Sample Data
Yukon Territory

Industry(97)	Both Sexes 1996	Both Sexes 1991	Both Sexes 1986	Female 1996	Female 1991	Female 1986	Male 1996	Male 1991	Male 1986
Total - Industry divisions and major groups	13,860	17,010	18,935	6,020	7,740	8,875	7840	9,275	10,055
Industry - Not applicable	260	165	395	105	75	185	150	90	210
All industries	13,605	16,845	18,535	5,910	7,660	8,695	7690	9,185	9,845
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries	135	150	115	30	45	50	110	105	60
Major Group 01 - Agricultural industries	115	125	80	20	30	25	95	95	50
Major Group 02 - Service industries incidental to agriculture	20	25	35	10	10	25	10	15	10
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries	35	40	45	10	10	15	20	40	30
Major Group 03 - Fishing and trapping industries	35	45	50	10	0	10	20	40	35
Division C - Logging and forestry industries	145	145	230	25	10	35	120	140	195
Major Group 04 - Logging industry	50	65	110	0	0	10	50	60	95
Major Group 05 - Forestry services industry	90	85	125	20	0	25	70	75	100
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries	915	990	1,180	120	140	215	795	845	965
Major Group 06 - Mining industries	730	805	940	105	125	180	630	685	760
Major Group 07 - Crude petroleum and natural gas industries	25	20	0	0	10	0	20	15	10
Major Group 08 - Quarry and sand pit industries	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	20
Major Group 09 - Service industries incidental to mineral extraction	155	140	215	10	15	30	145	130	180
Division E - Manufacturing industries	330	375	305	110	160	95	220	215	210
Major Group 10 - Food industries	45	10	10	15	10	0	30	0	10
Major Group 11 - Beverage industries	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 12 - Tobacco products industries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 15 - Rubber products industries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 16 - Plastic products industries	0	10	20	0	0	0	0	10	25
Major Group 17 - Leather and allied products industries	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0
Major Group 18 - Primary textile industries	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Major Group 19 - Textile products industries	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 24 - Clothing industries	10	15	0	10	15	10	0	0	0
Major Group 25 - Wood industries	55	40	70	10	10	10	45	35	60
Major Group 26 - Furniture and fixture industries	15	15	10	0	0	10	15	15	0
Major Group 27 - Paper and allied products industries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 28 - Printing, publishing and allied industries	95	135	65	60	75	35	30	55	30
Major Group 29 - Primary metal industries	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Major Group 30 - Fabricated metal products industries (except machinery and trans.equip)	15	35	45	0	0	20	10	30	30
Major Group 31 - Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Major Group 32 - Transportation equipment industries	10	25	0	0	0	0	10	20	0
Major Group 33 - Electrical and electronic products industries	20	20	0	0	15	0	20	10	0
Major Group 35 - Non-metallic mineral products industries	10	10	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
Major Group 36 - Refined petroleum and coal products industries	15	10	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Major Group 37 - Chemical and chemical products industries	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	10
Major Group 39 - Other manufacturing industries	25	25	20	10	20	10	25	0	10

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions and Major Groups (1980 SIC) (97) and Sex (3) for 1986, 1991, and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data
Yukon Territory

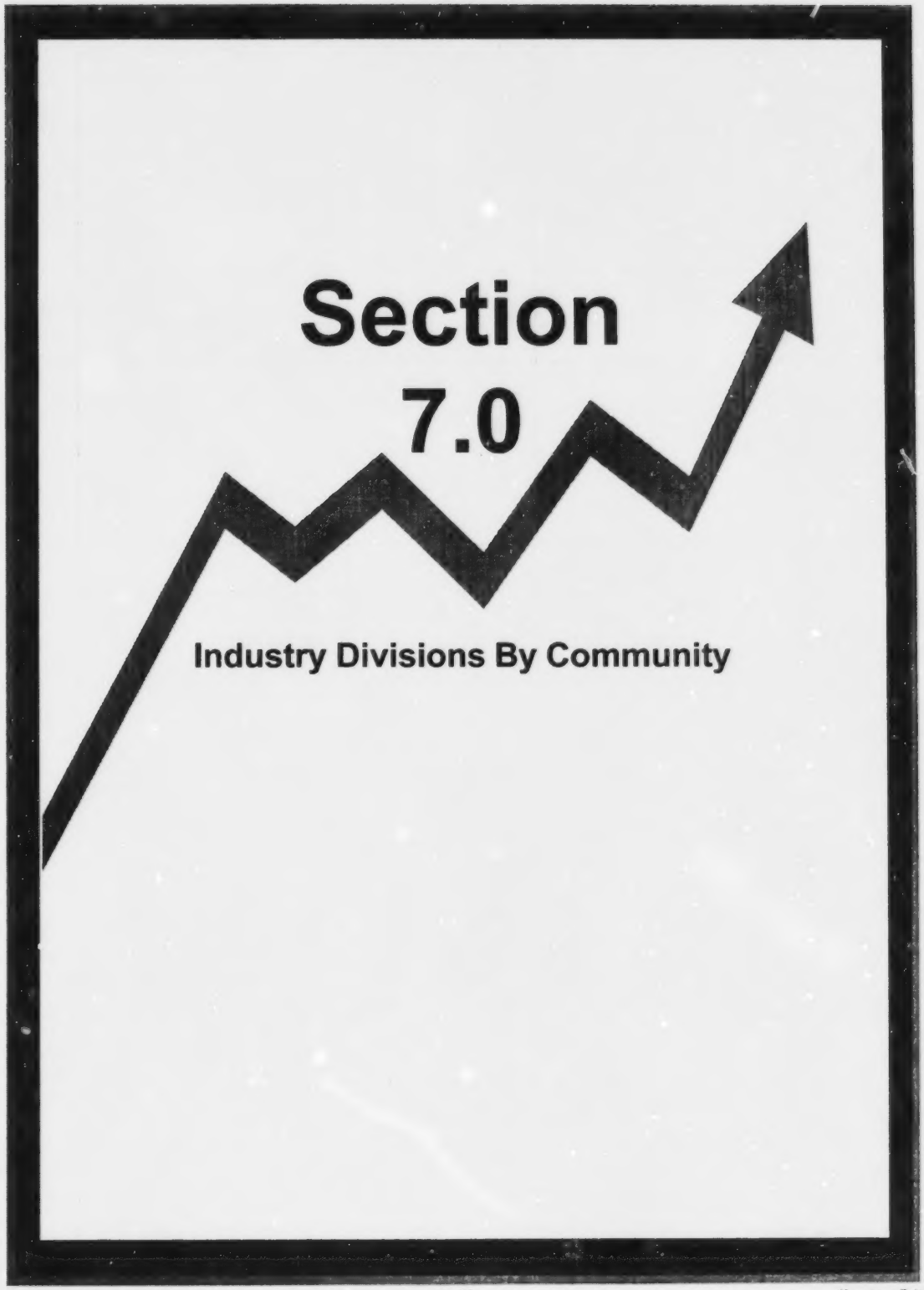
Industry(97)	Both Sexes 1986	Both Sexes 1991	Both Sexes 1996	Female 1986	Female 1991	Female 1996	Male 1986	Male 1991	Male 1996
Division F - Construction industries	965	1,520	1,485	80	180	140	885	1,340	1,345
Major Group 40 - Building, developing and general contracting industries	365	685	435	20	75	35	345	605	400
Major Group 41 - Industrial and heavy (engineering) construction industries	265	220	355	35	20	55	225	200	300
Major Group 42 - Trade contracting industries	335	565	675	20	65	35	315	500	635
Major Group 44 - Service industries incidental to construction	0	60	20	0	15	10	0	40	15
Division G - Transportation and storage industries	1,130	1,030	1,020	205	210	205	925	820	820
Major Group 45 - Transportation industries	1,115	1,010	1,025	205	210	205	915	805	815
Major Group 46 - Pipeline transport industries	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Major Group 47 - Storage and warehousing industries	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Division H - Communication and other utility industries	690	775	685	220	300	280	370	480	405
Major Group 48 - Communication industries	455	620	550	210	285	255	245	330	295
Major Group 49 - Other utility industries	135	155	130	15	10	25	125	145	105
Division I - Wholesale trade industries	440	470	475	75	95	115	370	370	360
Major Group 50 - Farm products industries, wholesale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 51 - Petroleum products industries, wholesale	55	85	90	0	25	30	50	65	60
Major Group 52 - Food, beverage, drug and tobacco industries, wholesale	40	60	45	10	25	0	30	35	45
Major Group 53 - Apparel and dry goods industries, wholesale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 54 - Household goods industries, wholesale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Major Group 55 - Motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries, wholesale	35	10	20	0	10	15	30	0	10
Major Group 56 - Metals, hardware, plumbing, heating and building materials, wholesale	90	115	120	20	10	15	65	100	100
Major Group 57 - Machinery, equipment and supplies industries, wholesale	195	120	155	30	10	35	165	105	120
Major Group 59 - Other products industries, wholesale	25	70	35	0	15	15	25	60	20
Division J - Retail trade industries	1,615	1,935	1,980	730	915	980	880	1,020	1,000
Major Group 60 - Food, beverage and drug industries, retail	415	565	600	205	320	360	210	245	235
Major Group 61 - Shoe, apparel, fabric and yarn industries, retail	50	70	120	45	45	85	0	25	30
Major Group 62 - Household furniture, appliances and furnishings industries, retail	40	80	65	20	35	15	20	45	55
Major Group 63 - Automotive vehicles, parts and accessories industries, sales and service	500	530	555	80	110	110	415	425	445
Major Group 64 - General retail merchandising industries	245	375	135	145	230	90	100	150	45
Major Group 65 - Other retail store industries	315	295	455	215	180	295	100	115	160
Major Group 69 - Non-store retail industries	40	15	50	10	0	30	25	15	20
Division K - Finance and insurance industries	255	300	315	210	240	240	45	60	75
Major Group 70 - Deposit accepting intermediary industries	185	205	215	160	180	165	20	30	50
Major Group 71 - Consumer and business financing intermediary industries	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 72 - Investment intermediary industries	20	25	10	10	10	10	15	15	0
Major Group 73 - Insurance industries	25	65	80	20	50	60	10	10	25
Major Group 74 - Other financial intermediary industries	25	0	10	20	10	0	0	0	0
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries	120	120	205	60	55	115	60	65	85
Major Group 75 - Real estate operator industries (except developers)	50	50	105	25	15	45	30	35	55
Major Group 76 - Insurance and real estate agent industries	70	65	100	35	40	65	35	25	30
Division M - Business service industries	380	700	845	180	290	420	200	410	420
Major Group 77 - Business service industries	385	700	845	180	285	420	200	410	420

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions and Major Groups (1980 SIC) (97) and Sex (3) for 1996, 1991, and 1986 Censuses, 20% Sample Data
Yukon Territory

Industry(97)	Both Sexes 1986	Both Sexes 1991	Both Sexes 1996	Female 1986	Female 1991	Female 1996	Male 1986	Male 1991	Male 1996
Division N - Government service industries	2,765	3,970	3,930	1,340	2,105	2,095	1425	1,865	1,840
Major Group 81 - Federal government service industries	905	1,040	975	390	500	515	510	540	465
Major Group 82 - Provincial and territorial government service industries	1,110	1,975	1,800	610	1,125	1,010	505	845	785
Major Group 83 - Local government service industries	740	955	1,155	340	475	570	400	475	590
Major Group 84 - International and other extra-territorial government service industries	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division O - Educational service industries	830	975	1,285	540	665	910	285	315	375
Major Group 85 - Educational service industries	830	975	1,280	540	665	910	285	310	375
Division P - Health and social service industries	595	960	1,375	485	790	1,115	110	170	265
Major Group 86 - Health and social service industries	595	960	1,380	490	790	1,120	110	165	260
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	1,585	1,565	1,800	1,080	985	1,020	505	575	775
Major Group 91 - Accommodation service industries	970	1,065	955	655	695	550	315	365	405
Major Group 92 - Food and beverage service industries	615	500	845	425	290	475	190	215	370
Division R - Other service industries	755	810	1,250	395	470	640	355	345	610
Major Group 96 - Amusement and recreational service industries	130	105	310	45	45	155	85	60	150
Major Group 97 - Personal and household service industries	215	240	265	185	205	195	30	35	70
Major Group 98 - Membership organization industries	135	150	170	65	80	75	70	70	90
Major Group 99 - Other service industries	280	315	505	110	135	205	170	175	305

Note: Figures were subjected to random rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 1986, 1991, 1996.


Section
7.0
Industry Divisions By Community

Section 7.0

Overview

The industry divisions for the Yukon are classified according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. They are divided into 18 categories lettered A through R. They are further divided by 19 selected Census Subdivisions.

Yukon

From 1986 to 1991, the total Yukon labour force increased by 23.8%.

From 1991 to 1996, the total Yukon labour force increased by 10.1%.

From 1986 to 1996, the total Yukon labour force increased by 36.2%.

Beaver Creek

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Beaver Creek increased:
F (100.0%), G (0.0%), N (0.0%), O (∞).

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Beaver Creek decreased:
C (100.0%), D (100.0%), I (100.0%), J (100.0%), P (100.0%), Q (100.0%), R (100.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Beaver Creek increased:
F (0.0%), G (0.0%), N (40.0%), Q (∞).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Beaver Creek decreased:
O (100.0%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Beaver Creek increased:
F (100.0%), G (0.0%), N (40.0%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Beaver Creek decreased:
C (100.0%), D (100.0%), I (100.0%), J (100.0%), P (100.0%), Q (100.0%), R (100.0%).

Burwash Landing

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Burwash Landing increased:
J (∞), N (200.0%), O (100.0%), R (100.0%).

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Burwash Landing decreased:
I (100.0%), Q (100.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Burwash Landing increased:
I (∞).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Burwash Landing decreased:
J (100.0%), N (33.3%), O (100.0%), R (100.0%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Burwash Landing increased:
I (100.0%), N (100.0%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Burwash Landing decreased:
O (100.0%), Q (100.0%), R (100.0%).

Carcross

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Carcross increased:
J (∞), O (100.0%), R (0.0%).

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Carcross decreased:
E (100.0%), F (100.0%), G (50.0%), H (100.0%), N (12.5%), Q (100.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Carcross increased:
C (∞), G (50.0%), O (100.0%), P (∞), Q (∞), R (0.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Carcross decreased:
J (100.0%), N (14.3%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Carcross increased:
C (∞), O (300.0%), P (∞), Q (0.0%), R (0.0%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Carcross decreased:
E (100.0%), F (100.0%), G (25.0%), H (100.0%), N (25.0%).

Carmacks

There is no 1991 Census data available for Carmacks. The only data available for comparison are the 1986 and 1996 Censuses.

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Carmacks increased:
C (50.0%), D (0.0%), F (400.0%), G (0.0%), H (100.0%), J (30.0%), N (250.0%), O (33.3%), Q (0.0%), R (∞).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Carmacks decreased:
L (100.0%), M (100.0%).

Dawson

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Dawson increased:
C (100.0%), D (0.0%), E (50.0%), F (20.0%), I (33.3%), J (50.0%), K (0.0%), M (∞), N (76.2%), P (75.0%), Q (15.0%).

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Dawson decreased:
G (25.0%), H (33.3%), L (100.0%), O (44.4%), R (22.2%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Dawson increased:
C (50.0%), D (50.0%), G (100.0%), J (0.0%), K (∞), N (100.0%), Q (0.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Dawson decreased:
E (33.3%), N (2.7%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Dawson increased:
B (∞), C (100.0%), D (88.9%), E (0.0%), F (80.0%), G (12.5%), H (0.0%), I (33.3%), J (100.0%), K (0.0%), M (∞), N (71.4%), O (22.2%), P (100.0%), Q (55.0%), R (100.0%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Dawson decreased:
L (100.0%).

Destruction Bay

There is insufficient population in Destruction Bay to analyze the labour force.

Faro

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Faro increased:
C (∞), D (182.5%), E (∞), F (300.0%), G (200.0%), H (300.0%), J (500.0%), K (∞), L (∞), M (100.0%), N (366.7%), O (600.0%), P (∞), Q (120.0%), R (166.7%).

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in Faro did not decrease.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Faro increased:
B (∞), C (∞), D (15.6%), E (50.0%), L (100.0%), P (133.3%), Q (18.2%), R (37.5%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Faro decreased:
F (25.0%), G (66.7%), H (25.0%), J (8.3%), K (100.0%), M (100.0%), N (50.0%), O (14.3%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Faro increased:
B (∞), C (∞), D (229.6%), E (∞), F (200.0%), G (0.0%), H (200.0%), J (450.0%), K (∞), L (∞), N (133.3%), O (500.0%), P (∞), Q (160.0%), R (266.7%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Faro decreased:
M (100.0%).

Haines Junction

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Haines Junction increased:
F (166.7%), G (0.0%), J (66.7%), N (58.3%), O (25.0%), P (∞), Q (50.0%), R (100.0%).

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Haines Junction decreased:
A (100.0%), C (100.0%), H (100.0%), M (100.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Haines Junction increased:
E (∞), G (25.0%), J (0.0%), N (21.1%), O (40.0%), P (0.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Haines Junction decreased:
F (37.5%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Haines Junction increased:
E (∞), F (66.7%), G (25.0%), J (66.7%), N (91.7%), O (75.0%), P (∞), Q (66.7%), R (400.0%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Haines Junction decreased:
A (100.0%), C (100.0%), H (100.0%), M (100.0%).

Mayo

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Mayo increased:
C (0.0%), D (0.0%), F (∞), J (0.0%), O (25.0%), P (0.0%).

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Mayo decreased:
B (100.0%), G (60.0%), H (100.0%), I (100.0%), K (100.0%), N (14.3%), Q (50.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Mayo increased:
C (50.0%), D (50.0%), G (100.0%), J (0.0%), K (∞), N (100.0%), Q (0.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Mayo decreased:
F (100.0%), O (40.0%), P (33.3%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Mayo increased:
C (50.0%), D (50.0%), J (0.0%), K (100.0%), N (71.4%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Mayo decreased:
B (100.0%), G (20.0%), H (100.0%), I (100.0%), O (25.0%), P (33.3%), Q (50.0%).

Old Crow

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Old Crow increased:
B (∞), F (∞), J (0.0%), N (116.7%), O (33.3%), P (100.0%).

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Old Crow decreased:
D (100.0%), G (100.0%), H (100.0%), R (100.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Old Crow increased:
G (∞), J (50.0%), N (7.7%), P (0.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Old Crow decreased:
B (100.0%), F (100.0%), O (25.0%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Old Crow increased:
G (100.0%), J (50.0%), N (133.3%), O (0.0%), P (100.0%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Old Crow decreased:
D (100.0%), H (100.0%), R (100.0%).

Pelly Crossing

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Pelly Crossing increased:
B (∞), C (∞), F (200.0%).

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Pelly Crossing decreased:
G (100.0%), N (23.1%), O (33.3%), Q (100.0%), R (100.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Pelly Crossing increased:
C (0.0%), E (∞), N (50.0%), O (100.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Pelly Crossing decreased:
B (100.0%), F (100.0%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Pelly Crossing increased:
C (∞), E (∞), N (15.4%), O (33.3%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Pelly Crossing decreased:
F (100.0%), G (100.0%), Q (100.0%), R (100.0%).

Ross River

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Ross River increased:
F (33.3%), J (100.0%), M (∞), O (33.3%).

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Ross River decreased:
C (100.0%), D (100.0%), G (50.0%), H (100.0%), N (8.3%), Q (25.0%), R (100.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Ross River increased:
D (∞), F (25.0%), G (0.0%), J (0.0%), M (50.0%), N (0.0%), P (∞), Q (0.0%), R (∞).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in Ross River did not decrease.

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Ross River increased:
D (0.0%), F (66.7%), J (100.0%), M (∞), O (33.3%), P (∞), R (100.0%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Ross River decreased:
C (100.0%), G (50.0%), H (100.0%), N (8.3%), Q (25.0%).

Stewart Crossing

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Stewart Crossing increased:
N (∞).

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Stewart Crossing decreased:
F (100.0%), G (100.0%), J (100.0%), Q (100.0%), R (100.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Stewart Crossing increased:
G (∞), J (∞), R (∞).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Stewart Crossing decreased:
N (100.0%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Stewart Crossing increased:
G (0.0%), J (100.0%), R (100.0%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Stewart Crossing decreased:
F (100.0%), Q (100.0%).

Tagish

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Tagish increased:
J (100.0%), P (∞).

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Tagish decreased:
E (100.0%), N (100.0%), Q (100.0%), R (100.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Tagish increased:
A (∞), J (0.0%), N (∞).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Tagish decreased:
P (100.0%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Tagish increased:
A (∞), J (100.0%), N (0.0%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Tagish decreased:
E (100.0%), Q (100.0%), R (25.0%).

Teslin

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Teslin increased:
F (100.0%), G (0.0%), N (100.0%), O (100.0%), Q (66.7%), R (100.0%).

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Teslin decreased:
J (100.0%), L (100.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Teslin increased:
F (0.0%), N (66.7%), R (0.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Teslin decreased:
G (100.0%), O (50.0%), Q (60.0%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Teslin increased:
F (100.0%), N (233.3%), O (0.0%), R (100.0%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Teslin decreased:
G (100.0%), J (100.0%), L (100.0%), Q (33.3%).

Watson Lake

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Watson Lake increased:
C (0.0%), D (133.3%), E (0.0%), F (66.7%), J (23.1%), K (50.0%), M (∞), N (91.7%), P (25.0%), Q (5.0%).

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Watson Lake decreased:
G (20.0%), H (25.0%), I (25.0%), L (100.0%), O (57.1%), R (25.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Watson Lake increased:
C (150.0%), E (0.0%), F (10.0%), H (0.0%), I (100.0%), J (12.5%), L (0.0%), O (233.3%), P (80.0%), Q (4.8%), R (100.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Watson Lake decreased:
D (57.1%), G (12.5%), K (33.3%), M (50.0%), N (26.1%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Watson Lake increased:
C (150.0%), D (0.0%), E (0.0%), F (83.3%), I (50.0%), J (38.5%), K (0.0%), M (∞), N (41.7%), O (42.9%), P (125.0%), Q (10.0%), R (50.0%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Watson Lake decreased:
G (30.0%), H (25.0%), L (100.0%).

Whitehorse

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Whitehorse increased:
B (0.0%), E (6.0%), F (52.3%), G (0.0%), H (36.5%), I (2.9%), J (14.3%), K (18.6%), M (83.9%), N (36.0%), O (9.0%), P (61.3%), R (1.0%).

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Whitehorse decreased:
A (23.5%), C (23.1%), D (30.6%), L (9.5%), Q (6.8%).

Section 7.0

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Whitehorse increased:
B (50.0%), C (40.0%), K (5.9%), L (73.7%), M (17.5%), O (33.1%), P (39.3%), Q (18.6%), R (52.4%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Whitehorse decreased:
A (46.2%), D (6.0%), E (35.8%), F (7.6%), G (8.5%), H (16.0%), I (8.3%), J (3.8%), N (1.0%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Whitehorse increased:
B (50.0%), C (7.7%), F (40.8%), H (14.6%), J (9.9%), K (25.6%), L (57.1%), M (116.1%), N (33.5%), O (45.0%), P (124.9%), Q (10.5%), R (53.9%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Whitehorse decreased:
A (58.8%), D (34.7%), E (32.0%), G (8.5%), I (5.7%).

Whitehorse, Unorganized (UNO)

From 1986 to 1991, Whitehorse, UNO was part of Yukon, UNO.

In 1996, Whitehorse, UNO was created and historical data is not available for comparison.

Yukon, Unorganized (UNO)

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Yukon, UNO increased:
A (42.9%), B (0.0%), C (40.0%), D (40.0%), E (0.0%), F (25.8%), I (12.5%), J (3.4%), K (33.3%), L (∞), M (30.0%), N (58.5%), O (100.0%), P (30.0%), Q (13.2%), R (43.8%).

From 1986 to 1991, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Yukon, UNO decreased:
G (13.3%), H (25.0%).

In 1996, Whitehorse, UNO was separated from Yukon, UNO. This accounts for a portion of the decreases in the labour force.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Yukon, UNO increased:
C (0.0%), D (40.5%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Yukon, UNO decreased:
A (70.0%), B (33.3%), E (55.6%), F (25.6%), G (38.5%), H (66.7%), I (55.6%), J (30.0%), K (100.0%), L (33.3%), M (69.2%), N (63.1%), O (30.0%), P (61.5%), Q (32.6%), R (26.1%).

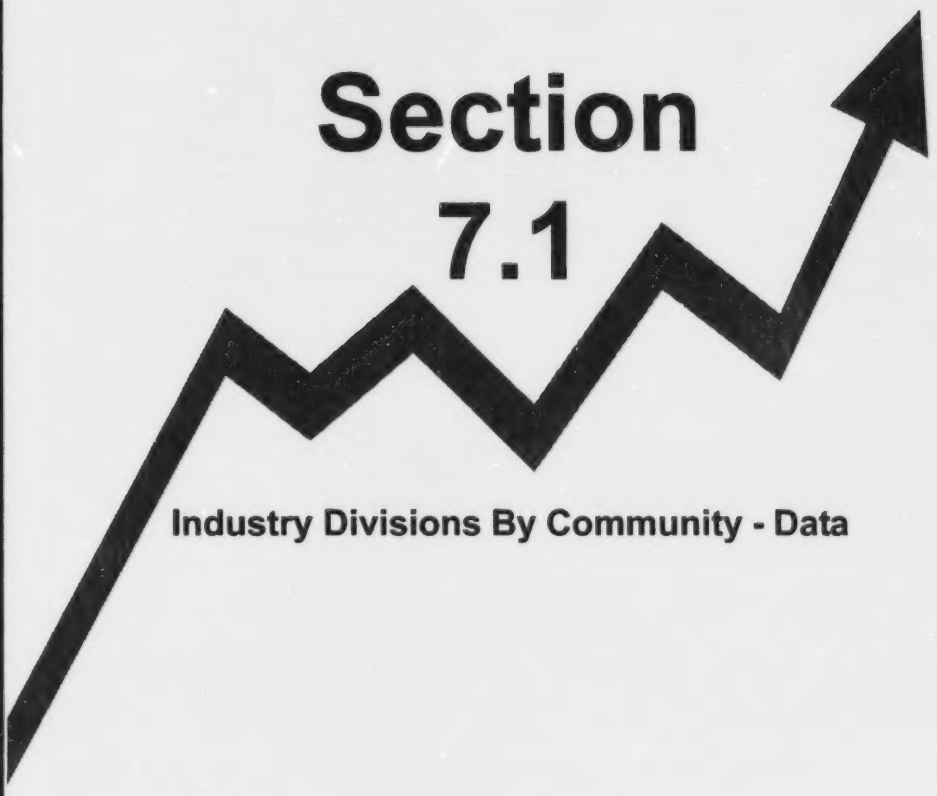
In 1996, Whitehorse, UNO was separated from Yukon, UNO. This accounts for a portion of the decreases in the labour force.

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Yukon, UNO increased:
C (40.0%), D (96.7%), L (∞), O (40.0%), R (6.3%).

From 1986 to 1996, the labour force in the following industry divisions in Yukon, UNO decreased:
A (57.1%), B (33.3%), E (55.6%), F (6.5%), G (46.7%), H (75.0%), I (50.0%), J (27.6%), K (100.0%), M (60.0%), N (41.5%), P (50.0%), Q (23.7%).

See section 7.1 for detailed data.

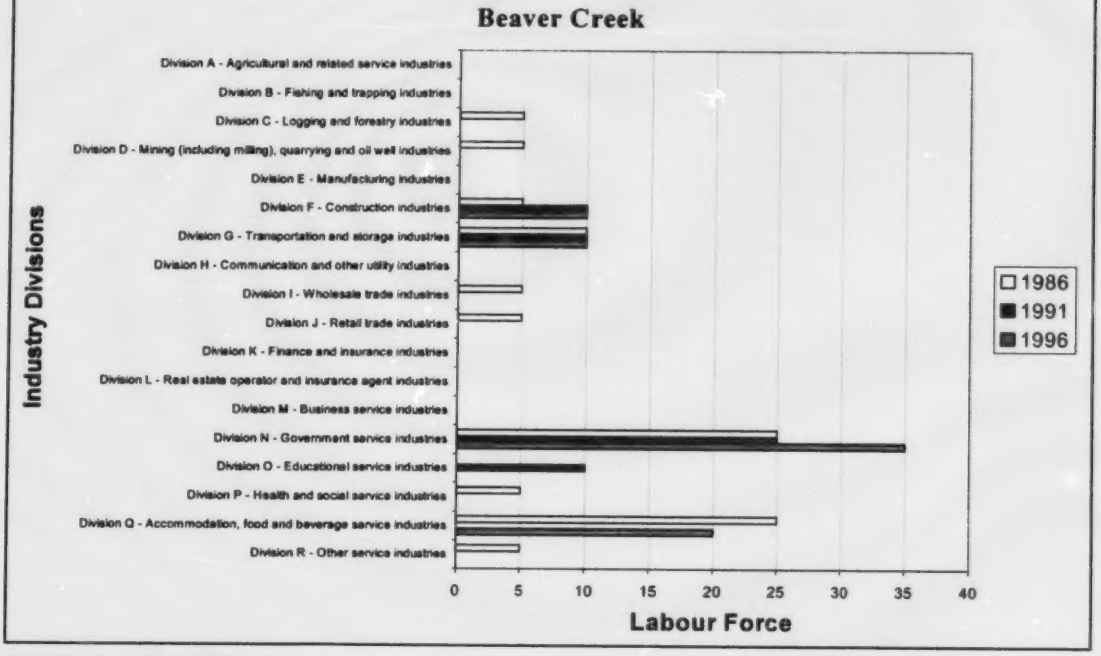
Section 7.1



Industry Divisions By Community - Data

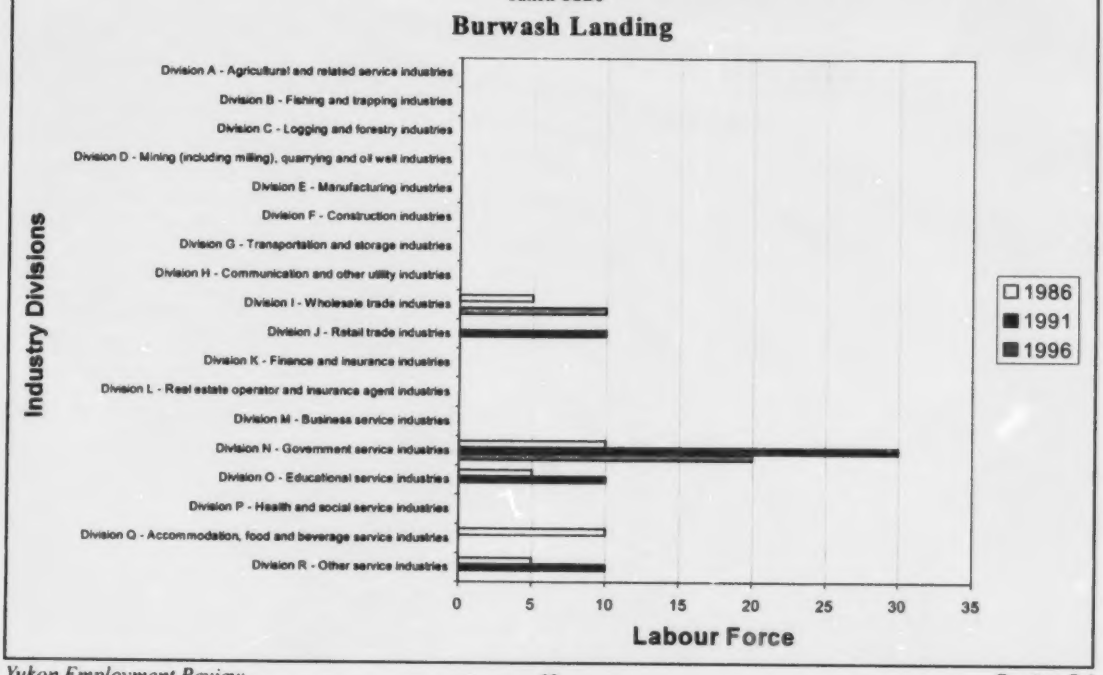
Beaver Creek

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (21) for 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, Yukon CSDs


Beaver Creek
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40
Labour Force
1986
1991
1996

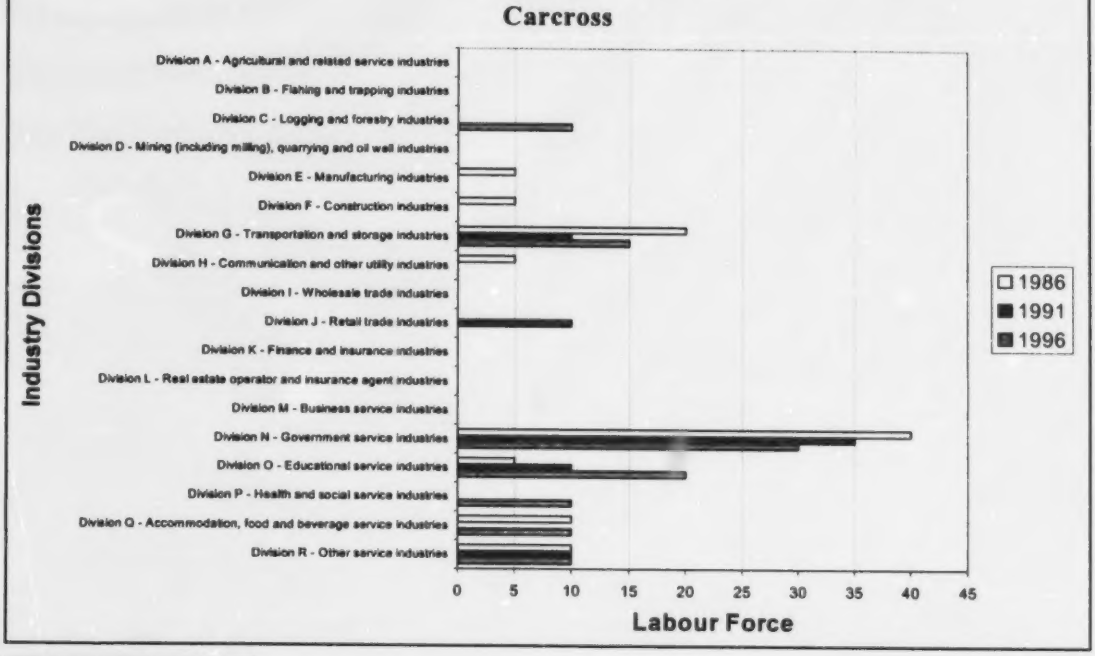
Burwash Landing

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (21) for 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, Yukon CSDs


Burwash Landing
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35
Labour Force
1986
1991
1996

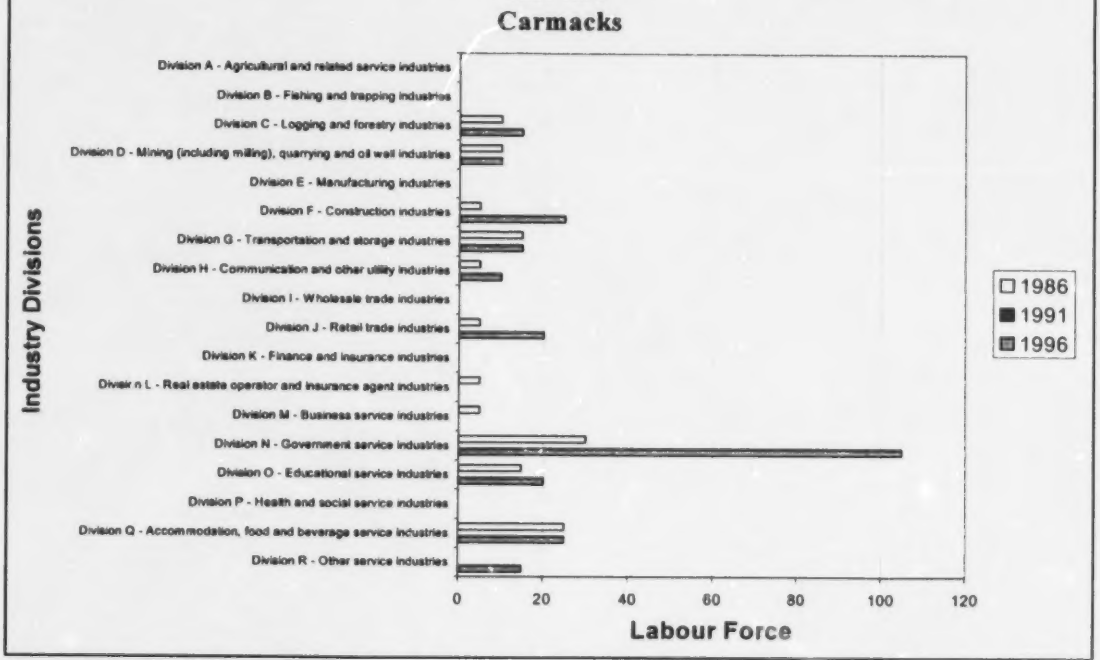
Carcross

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (21) for 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, Yukon CSDs


Carcross
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45
Labour Force
1986
1991
1996

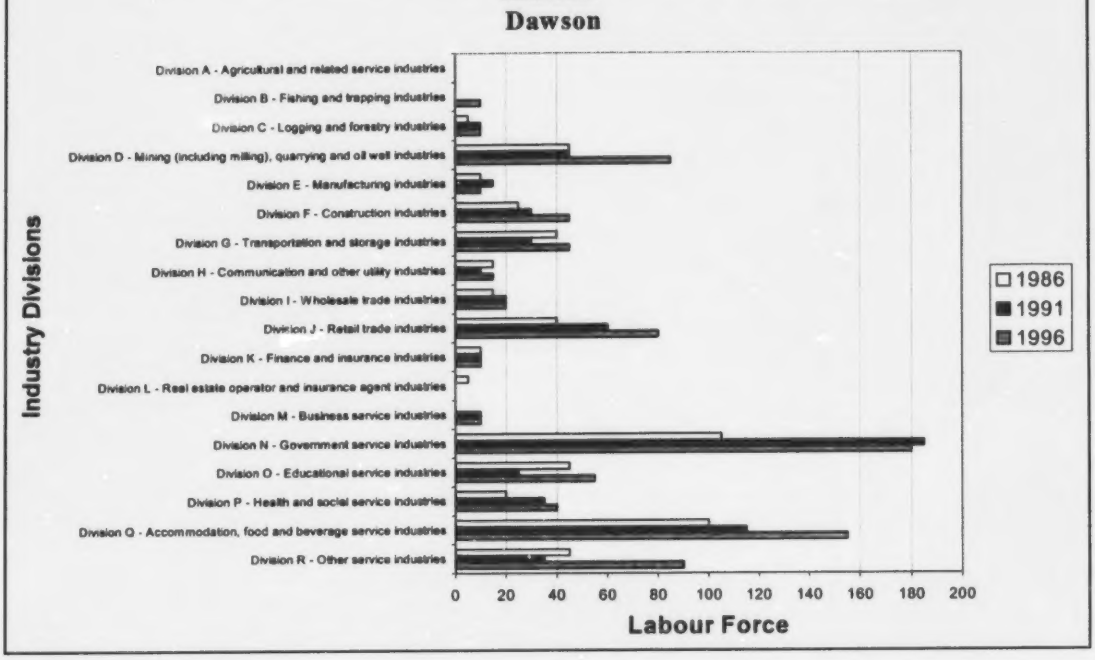
Carmacks

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (21) for 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, Yukon CSDs


Carmacks
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
0 20 40 60 80 100 120
Labour Force
1986
1991
1996

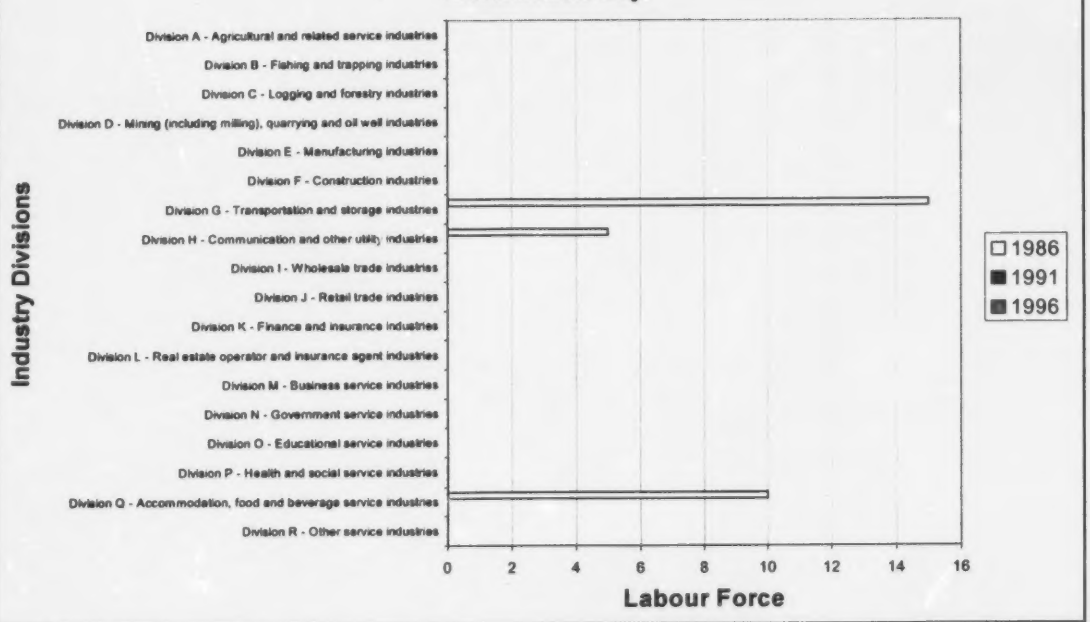
Dawson

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (21) for 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, Yukon CSDs


Dawson
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200
Labour Force
1986
1991
1996

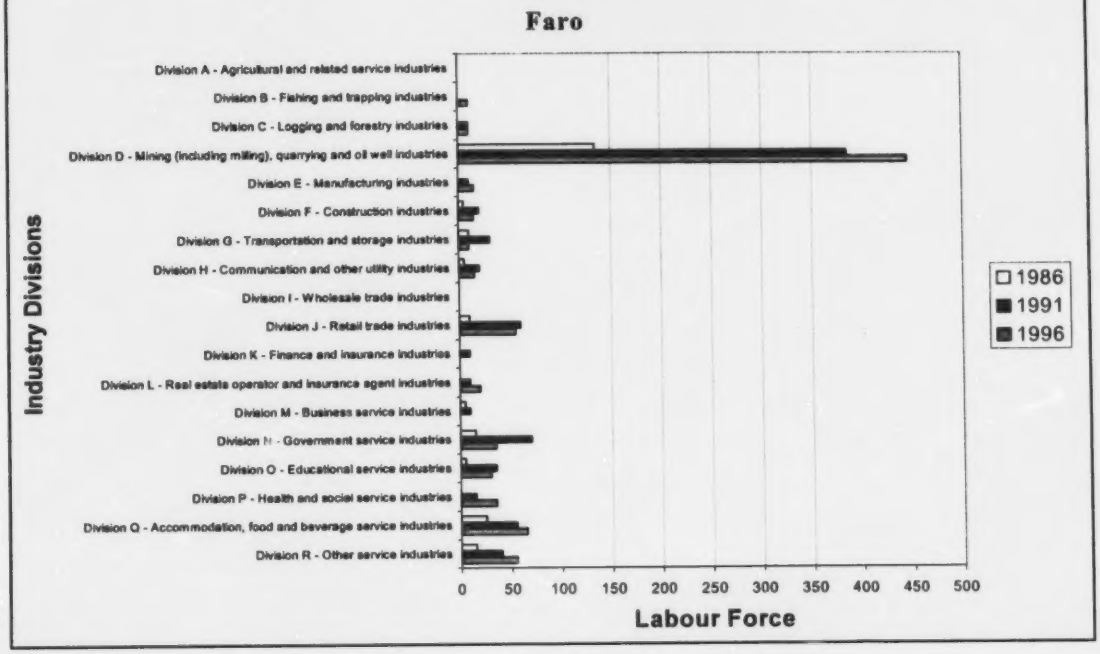
Destruction Bay

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (21) for 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, Yukon CSDs


Destruction Bay
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16
Labour Force
1986
1991
1996

Faro

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (21) for 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, Yukon CSDs


Faro
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
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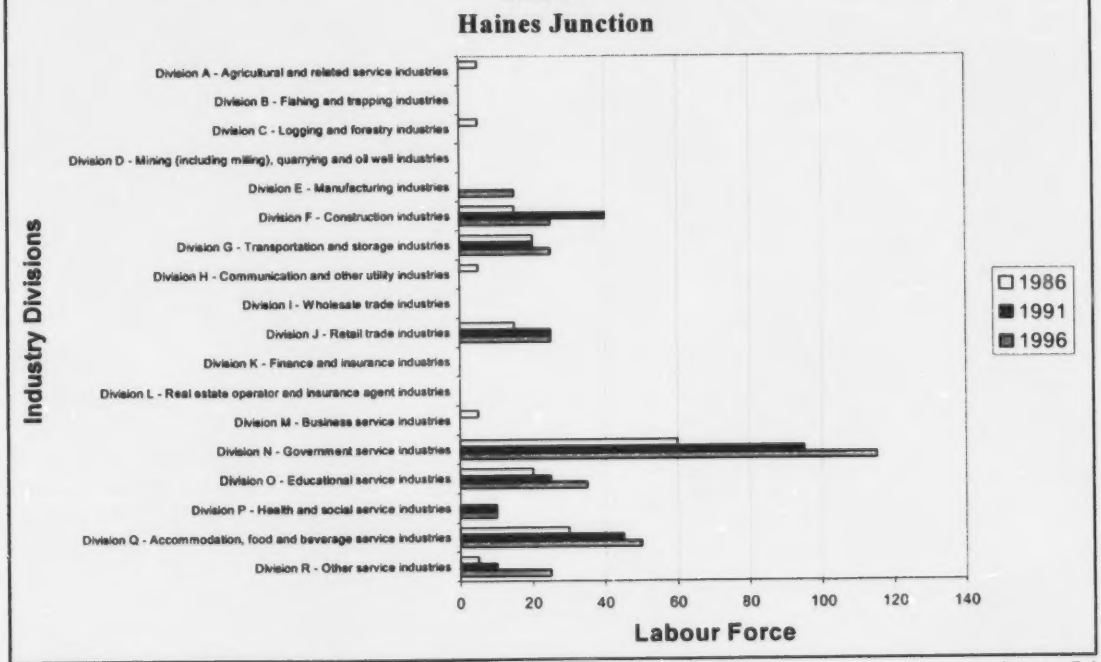
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500
Labour Force
1986
1991
1996

Haines Junction

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (21) for 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, Yukon CSDs


Haines Junction
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
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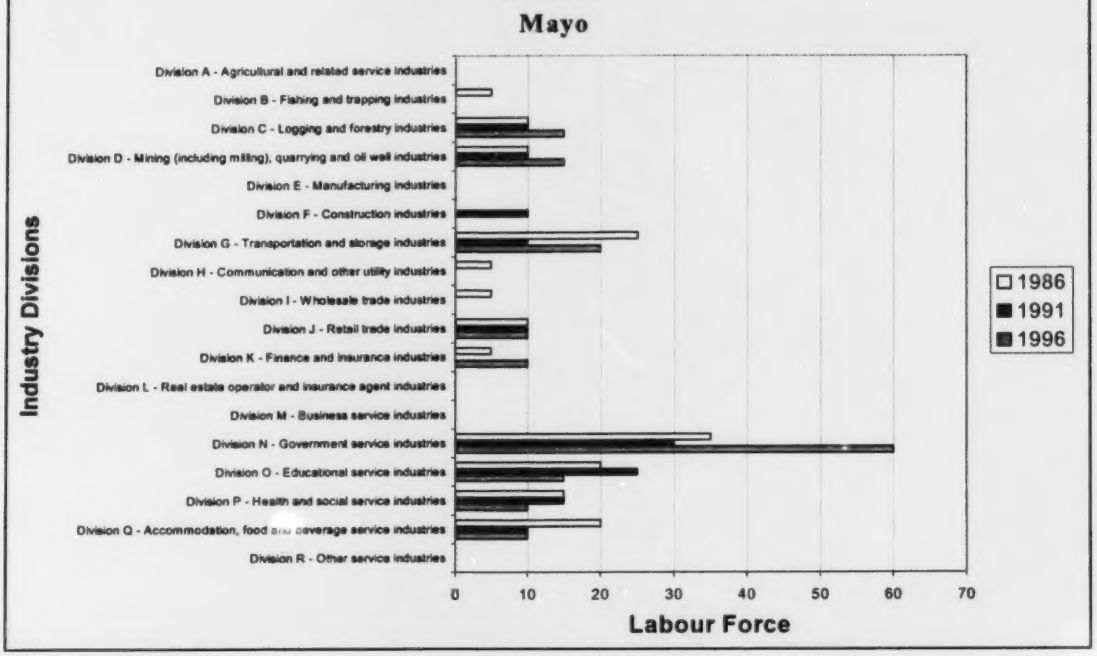
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140
Labour Force
1986
1991
1996

Mayo

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (21) for 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, Yukon CSDs


Mayo
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
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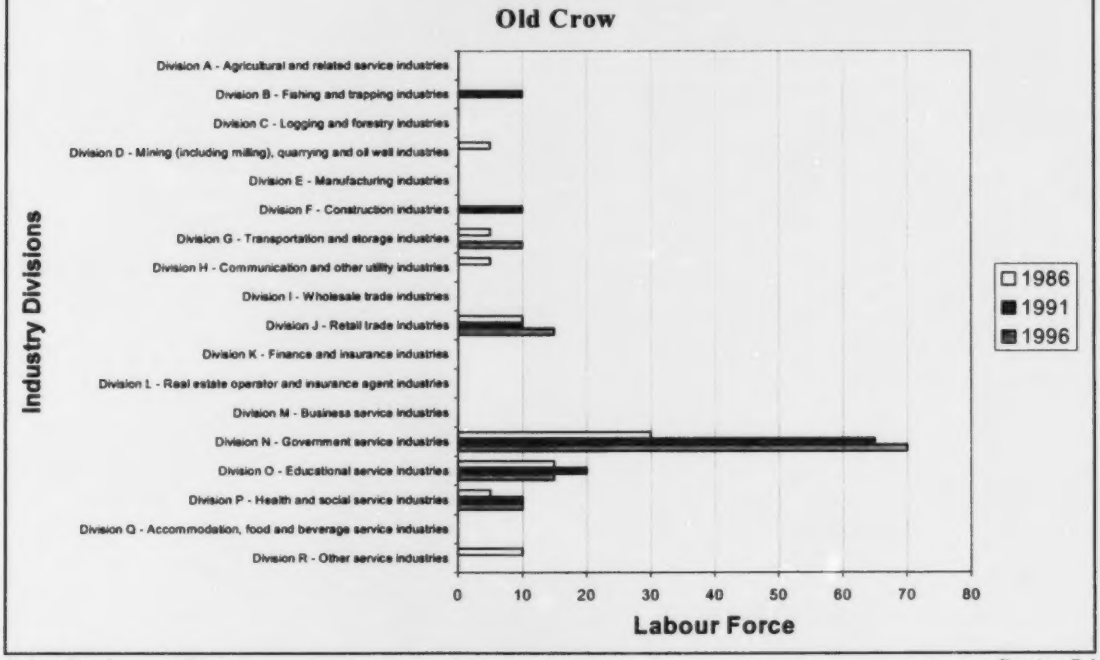
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
Labour Force
1986
1991
1996

Old Crow

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (21) for 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, Yukon CSDs


Old Crow
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
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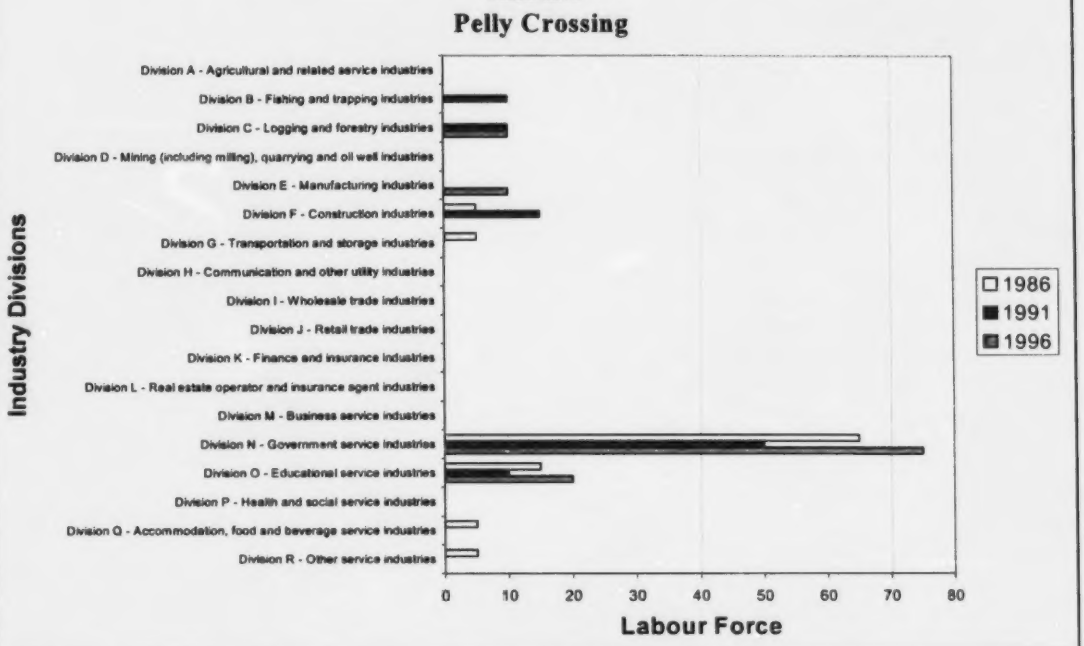
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
Labour Force
1986
1991
1996

Pelly Crossing

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (21) for 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, Yukon CSDs


Pelly Crossing
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
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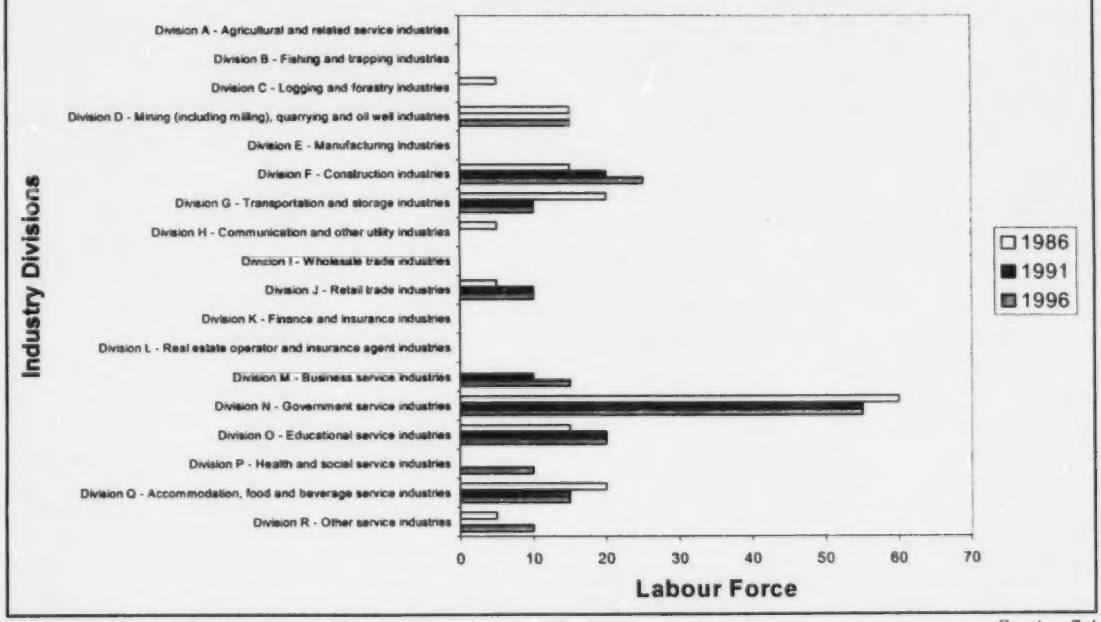
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
Labour Force
1986
1991
1996

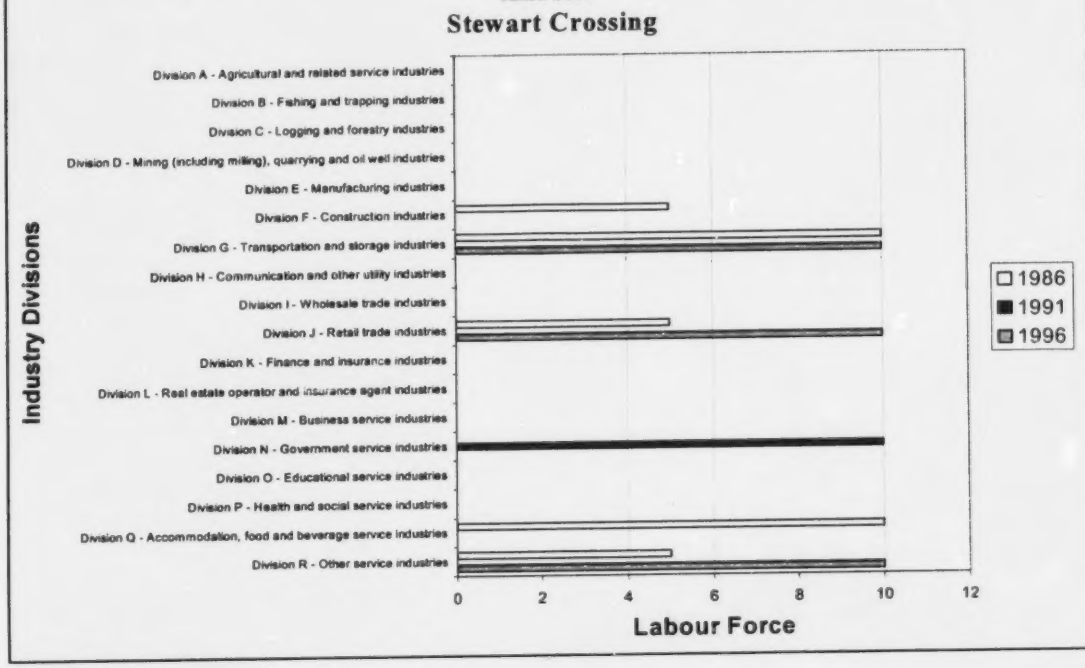
Ross River

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (21) for 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, Yukon CSDs


Ross River
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
Labour Force
1986
1991
1996

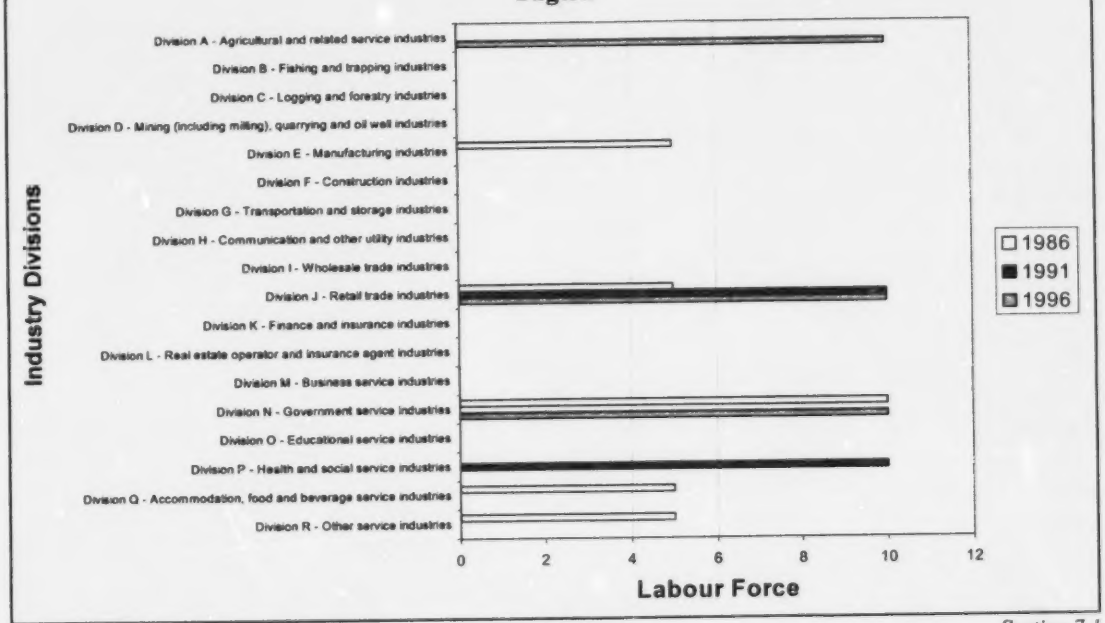
Stewart Crossing

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (21) for 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, Yukon CSDs


Stewart Crossing
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
Labour Force
1986
1991
1996

Tagish

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (21) for 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, Yukon CSDs


Tagish
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
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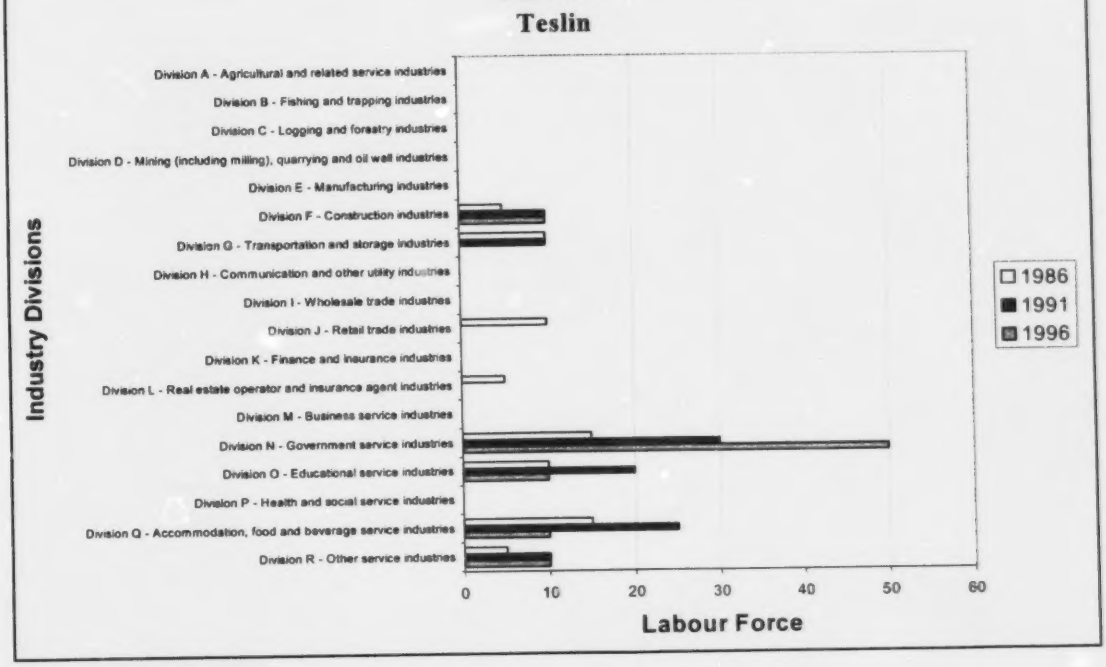
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
Labour Force
1986
1991
1996

Teslin

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (21) for 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, Yukon CSDs


Teslin
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
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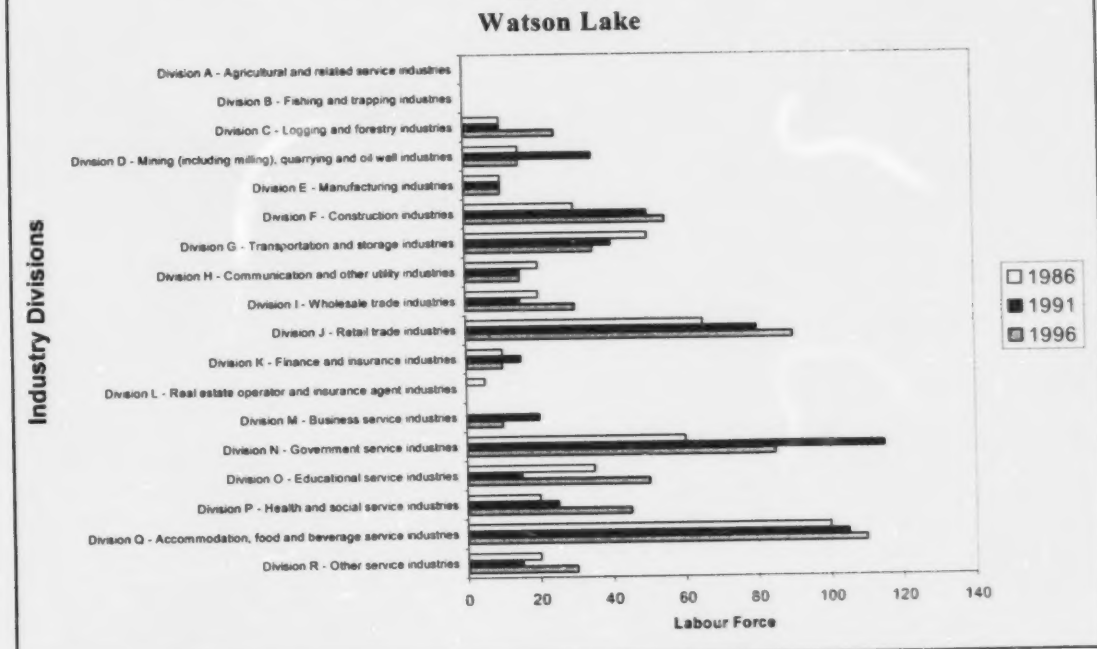
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
Labour Force
1986
1991
1996

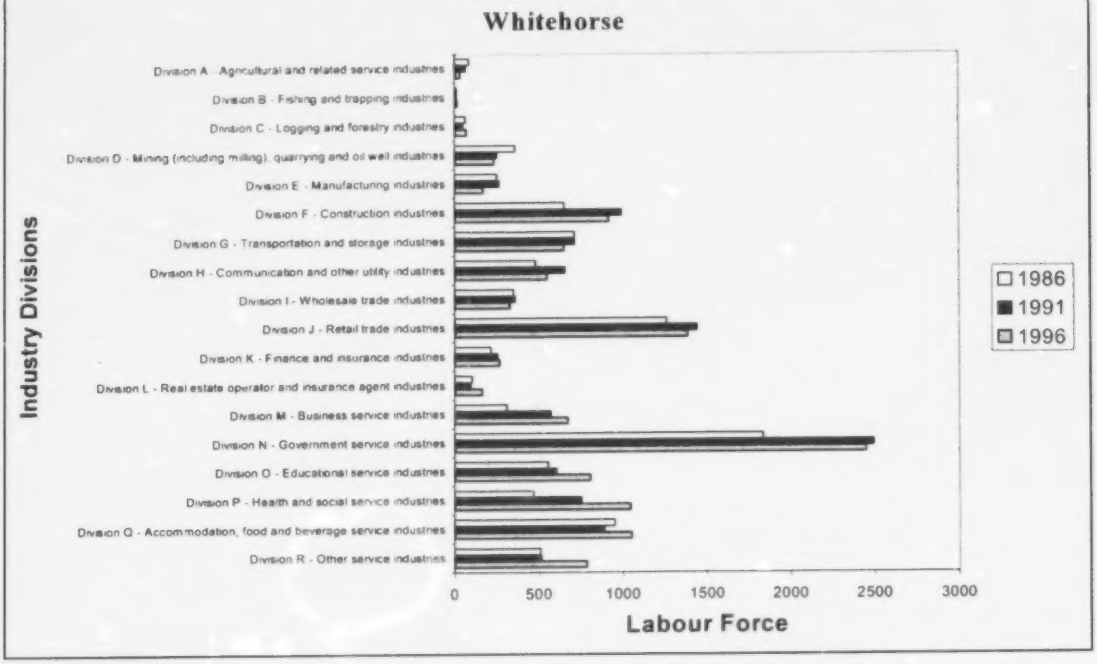
Watson Lake

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (21) for 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, Yukon CSDs


Watson Lake
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
Labour Force
1986
1991
1996

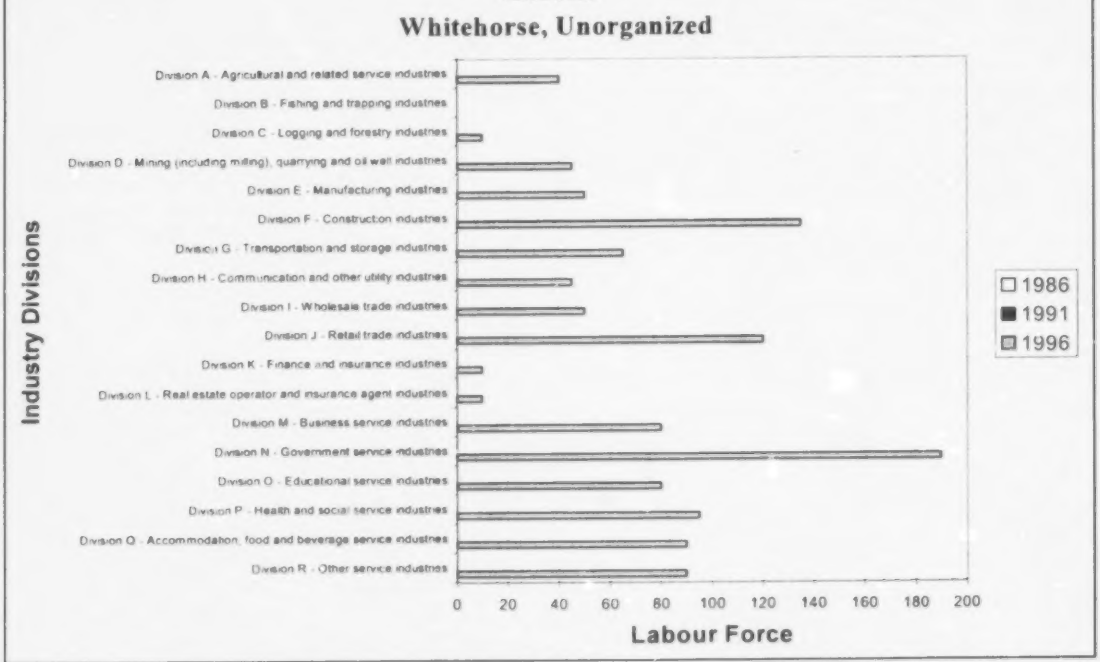
Whitehorse

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (21) for 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, 20% Sample data, Yukon CSDs


Whitehorse
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000
Labour Force
1986
1991
1996

Whitehorse, UNO

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (21) for 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, Yukon CSDs


Whitehorse, Unorganized
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
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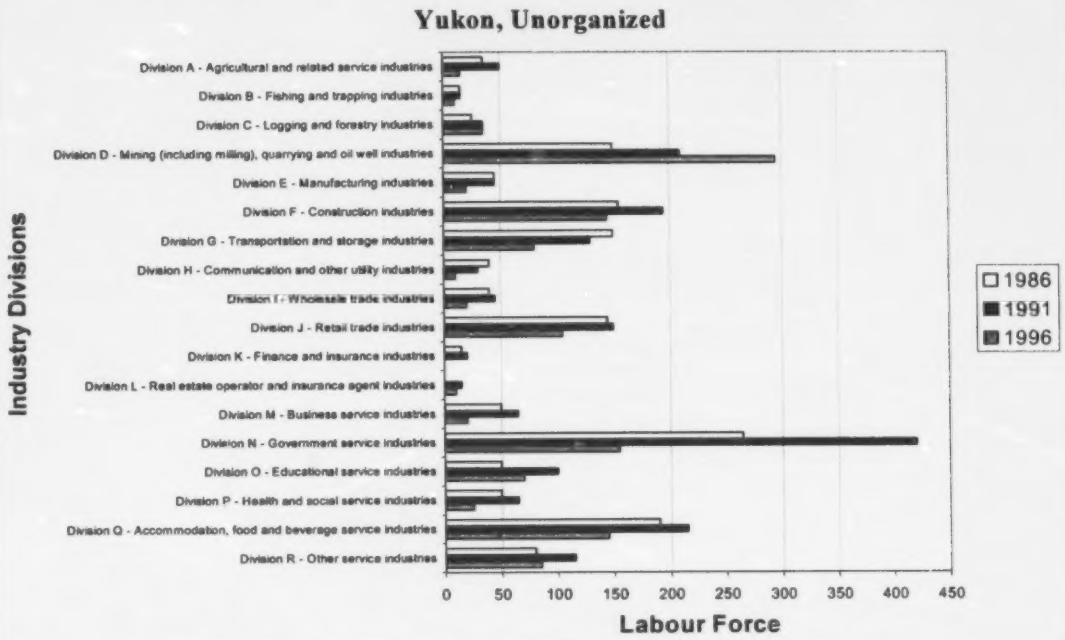
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
Labour Force
1986
1991
1996

Yukon, UNO

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Divisions (1980 SIC) (21) for 1996, 1991 and 1986 Censuses, Yukon CSDs


Yukon, Unorganized
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
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Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries
Industry Divisions
0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450
Labour Force
1986
1991
1996

Notes

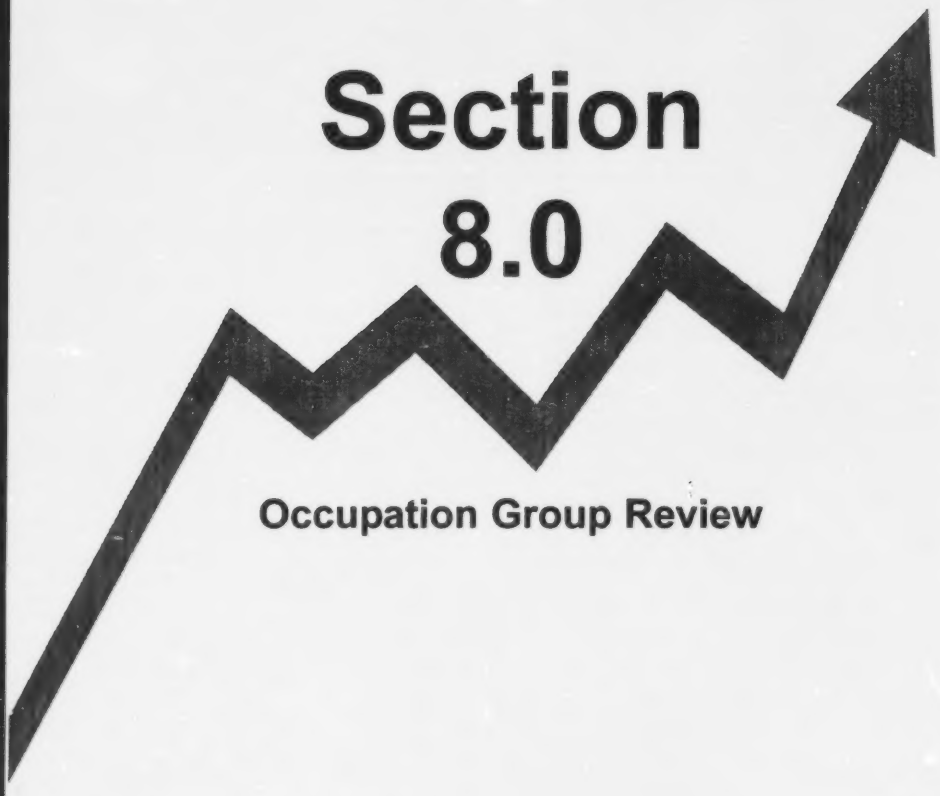
- Scales vary for each chart.
- Figures were subjected to random rounding.
- Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 1986, 1991, 1996.

CSDs not available for 1986 Census
Whitehorse, Unorganized (6001060) UNO: Part of Yukon Unorganized in 1986

CSDs not available for 1991 Census
Carmacks (6001012) VL : > 25% GNR
Destruction Bay (6001049) SET: Insufficient Population
Whitehorse, Unorganized (6001060) UNO: Part of Yukon Unorganized in 1991

CSDs not available for 1996 Census
Destruction Bay (6001049) SET: Insufficient Population

Section 8.0



Occupation Group Review

Section 8.0

Overview

The occupation groups for the Yukon are classified according to the 1991Standard Occupational Classification. They are divided into 10 broad groups lettered A through J.

All Groups

From 1991 to 1996, the Yukon labour force increased from 16,845 to 18,540, an increase of 10.1% or 1,695.

From 1991 to 1996, the following occupation groups increased greater than 10.1%:
C (11.5%), D (16.0%), E (29.7%), F (33.8%), G (18.1%), J (13.6%).

From 1991 to 1996, the following occupation groups increased less than 10.1%:
B (7.8%).

From 1991 to 1996, the following occupation groups decreased:
A (0.8%), H (0.9%), I (6.3%).

From 1991 to 1996, the number of females participating in the Yukon labour force increased from 7,665 to 8,695, an increase of 13.4% or 1,030.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of males participating in the Yukon labour force increased from 9,185 to 9,845, an increase of 7.2% or 660.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of females participating in the Yukon labour force increased 1.4 percentage points to 46.9%.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of males participating in the Yukon labour force decreased 1.4 percentage points to 53.1%.

Group A – Management Occupations

In 1996, Group A comprised 10.6% of the Yukon labour force, a decrease of 0.8 percentage points since 1991.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participating in Management occupations decreased from 1,980 to 1,965, a decrease of 0.8% or 15.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of females participating in the Management occupations labour force did not change from 755.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of males participating in the Management occupations labour force decreased from 1,225 to 1,210, a decrease of 1.2% or 15.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of females participating in the Management occupations labour force increased 0.3 percentage points to 38.4%.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of males participating in the Management occupations labour force decreased 0.3 percentage points to 61.6%.

Group B – Business, Finance and Administrative Occupations

In 1996, Group B comprised 17.5% of the Yukon labour force, a decrease of 0.4 percentage points since 1991.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participating in Business, Finance and Administrative occupations increased from 3,010 to 3,240, an increase of 7.8% or 235.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of females participating in the Business, Finance and Administrative occupations labour force increased from 2,415 to 2,595, an increase of 7.5% or 180.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of males participating in the Business, Finance and Administrative occupations labour force increased from 595 to 650, an increase of 9.2% or 55.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of females participating in the Business, Finance and Administrative occupations labour force decreased 0.2 percentage points to 80.0%.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of males participating in the Business, Finance and Administrative occupations labour force increased 0.2 percentage points to 20.0%.

Group C – Natural and Applied Sciences and Related Occupations

In 1996, Group C comprised 5.8% of the Yukon labour force, an increase of 0.1 percentage points since 1991.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participating in Natural and Applied Sciences and Related occupations increased from 960 to 1,070, an increase of 11.5% or 110.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of females participating in the Natural and Applied Sciences and Related occupations labour force increased from 175 to 220, an increase of 25.7% or 45.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of males participating in the Natural and Applied Sciences and Related occupations labour force increased from 785 to 850, an increase of 8.3% or 65.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of females participating in the Natural and Applied Sciences and Related occupations labour force increased 2.4 percentage points to 20.6%.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of males participating in the Natural and Applied Sciences and Related occupations labour force decreased 2.4 percentage points to 79.4%.

Group D – Health Occupations

In 1996, Group D comprised 3.1% of the Yukon labour force, an increase of 0.1 percentage points since 1991.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participating in Health occupations increased from 500 to 580, an increase of 16.0% or 80.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of females participating in the Health occupations labour force increased from 395 to 455, an increase of 15.2% or 60.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of males participating in the Health occupations labour force increased from 105 to 125, an increase of 19.0% or 20.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of females participating in the Health occupations labour force decreased 0.6 percentage points to 78.4%.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of males participating in the Health occupations labour force increased 0.6 percentage points to 21.6%.

Group E – Occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion

In 1996, Group E comprised 10.4% of the Yukon labour force, an increase of 1.6 percentage points since 1991.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participating in occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion increased from 1,480 to 1,920, an increase of 29.7% or 440.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of females participating in the occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion labour force increased from 890 to 1,220, an increase of 37.1% or 330.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of males participating in the occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion labour force increased from 590 to 700, an increase of 18.6% or 110.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of females participating in the occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion labour force increased 3.4 percentage points to 63.5%.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of males participating in the occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion labour force decreased 3.4 percentage points to 36.5%.

Group F – Occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport

In 1996, Group F comprised 2.8% of the Yukon labour force, an increase of 0.5 percentage points since 1991.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participating in occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport increased from 385 to 515, an increase of 33.8% or 130.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of females participating in the occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport labour force increased from 200 to 260, an increase of 30.0% or 60.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of males participating in the occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport labour force increased from 185 to 255, an increase of 37.8% or 70.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of females participating in the occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport labour force decreased 1.4 percentage points to 50.5%.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of males participating in the occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport labour force increased 1.4 percentage points to 49.5%.

Group G – Sales and Service Occupations

In 1996, Group G comprised 25.5% of the Yukon labour force, an increase of 1.8 percentage points since 1991.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participating in Sales and Service occupations increased from 3,995 to 4,720, an increase of 18.1% or 725.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of females participating in the Sales and Service occupations labour force increased from 2,460 to 2,765, an increase of 12.4% or 305.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of males participating in the Sales and Service occupations labour force increased from 1,535 to 1,955, an increase of 27.4% or 420.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of females participating in the Sales and Service occupations labour force decreased 3.0 percentage points to 58.6%.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of males participating in the Sales and Service occupations labour force increased 3.0 percentage points to 41.4%.

Group H – Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations

In 1996, Group H comprised 18.3% of the Yukon labour force, a decrease of 2.0 percentage points since 1991.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participating in Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related occupations decreased from 3,415 to 3,385, a decrease of 0.9% or 30.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of females participating in the Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related occupations labour force increased from 235 to 245, an increase of 4.3% or 10.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of males participating in the Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related occupations labour force decreased from 3,180 to 3,140, a decrease of 1.3% or 40.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of females participating in the Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related occupations labour force increased 0.3 percentage points to 7.2%.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of males participating in the Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related occupations labour force decreased 0.3 percentage points to 92.8%.

Group I – Occupations Unique to Primary Industry

In 1996, Group I comprised 4.0% of the Yukon labour force, a decrease of 0.7 percentage points since 1991.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participating in occupations Unique to Primary Industry decreased from 790 to 740, a decrease of 6.3% or 50.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of females participating in the occupations Unique to Primary Industry labour force increased from 90 to 100, an increase of 11.1% or 10.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of males participating in the occupations Unique to Primary Industry labour force decreased from 700 to 640, a decrease of 8.6% or 60.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of females participating in the occupations Unique to Primary Industry labour force increased 2.1 percentage points to 13.5%.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of males participating in the occupations Unique to Primary Industry labour force decreased 2.1 percentage points to 86.5%.

Group J – Occupations Unique to Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities

In 1996, Group J comprised 2.0% of the Yukon labour force, unchanged from 1991.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participating in occupations Unique to Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities increased from 330 to 375, an increase of 13.6% or 45.

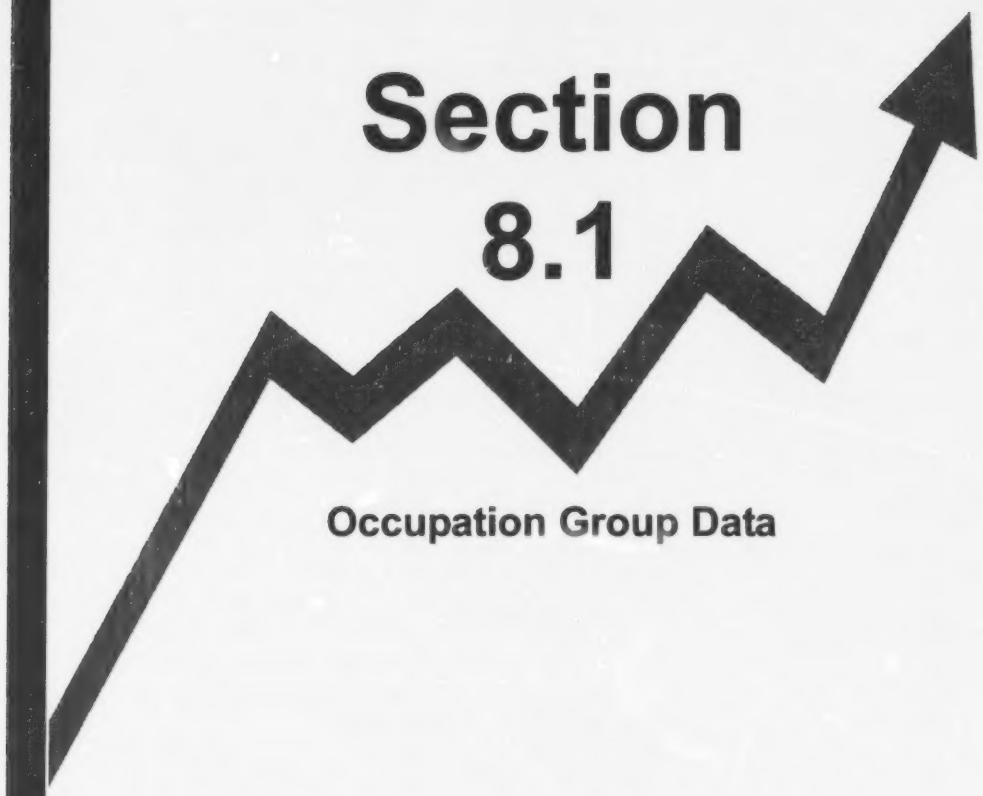
From 1991 to 1996, the number of females participating in the occupations Unique to Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities labour force increased from 55 to 60, an increase of 9.1% or 5.

From 1991 to 1996, the number of males participating in the occupations Unique to Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities labour force increased from 275 to 315, an increase of 14.5% or 40.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of females participating in the occupations Unique to Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities labour force decreased 0.7 percentage points to 16.0%.

From 1991 to 1996, the percentage of males participating in the occupations Unique to Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities labour force increased 0.7 percentage points to 84.0%.

See section 8.1 for detailed data.

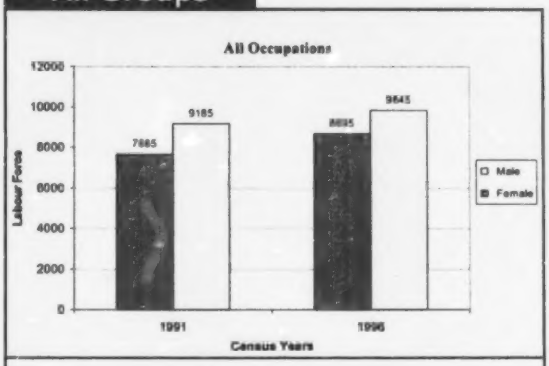


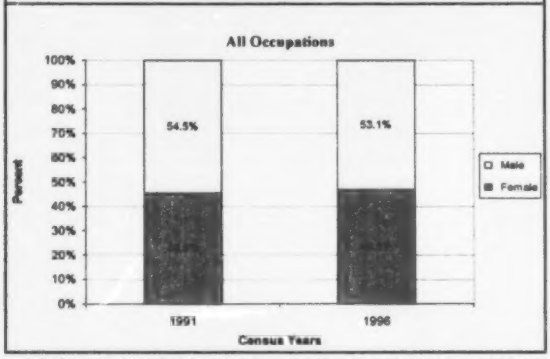
Section 8.1

Occupation Group Data

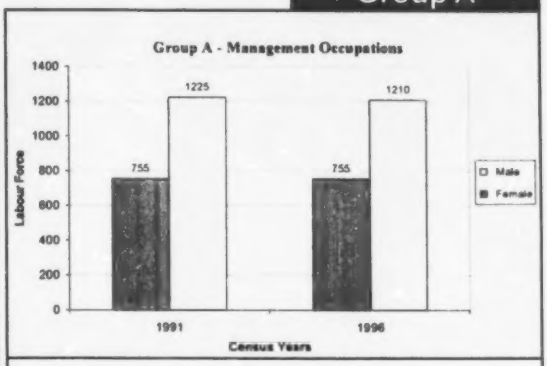
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) and Sex (3) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

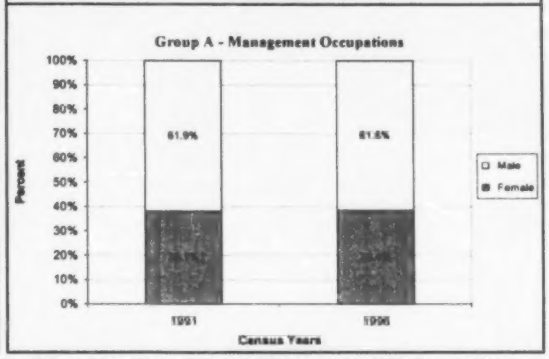
All Groups





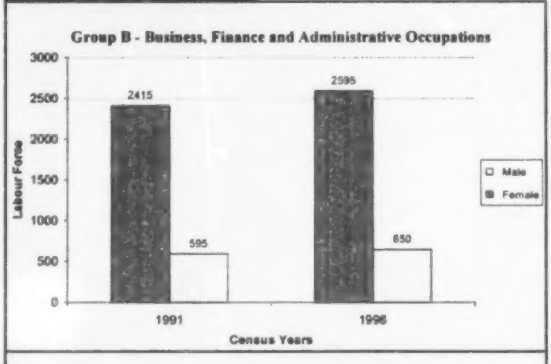
Group A

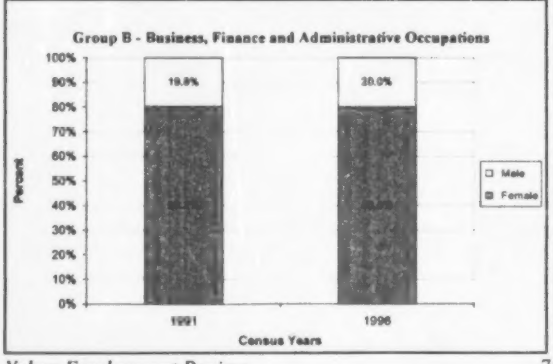




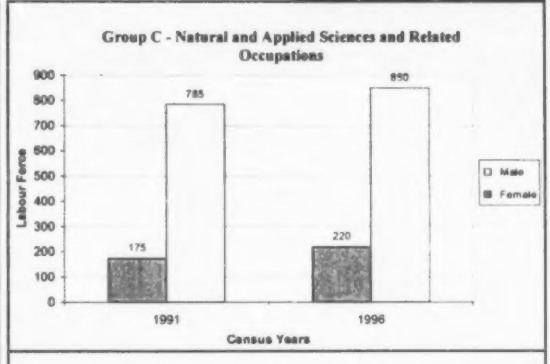
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) and Sex (3) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

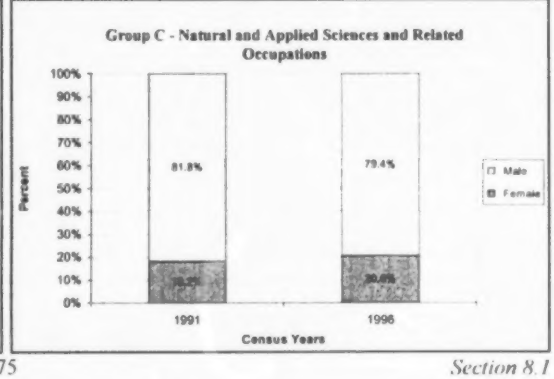
Group B





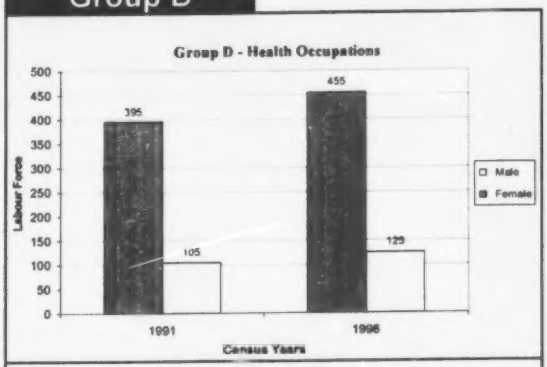
Group C

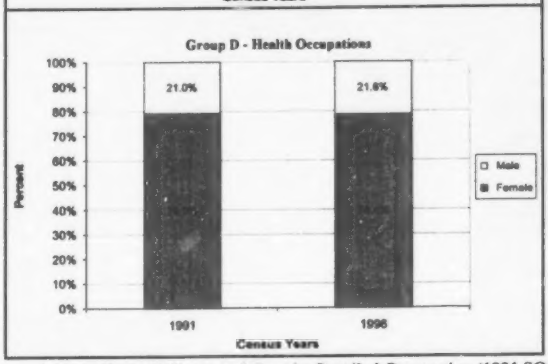




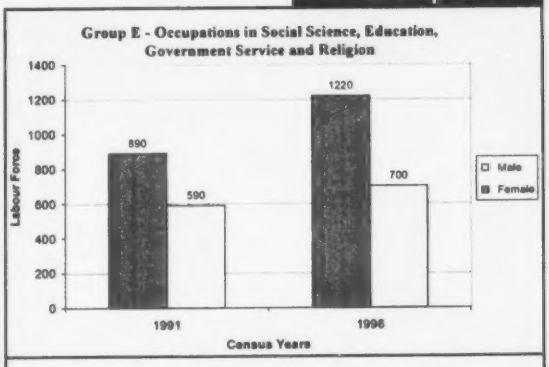
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) and Sex (3) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

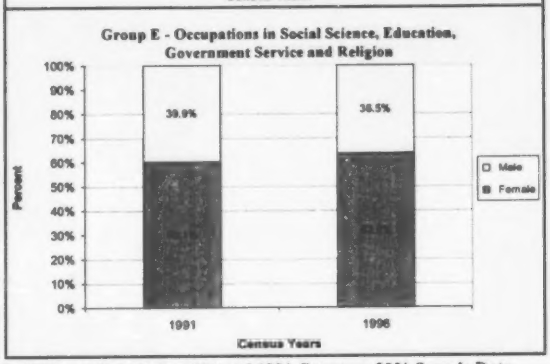
Group D





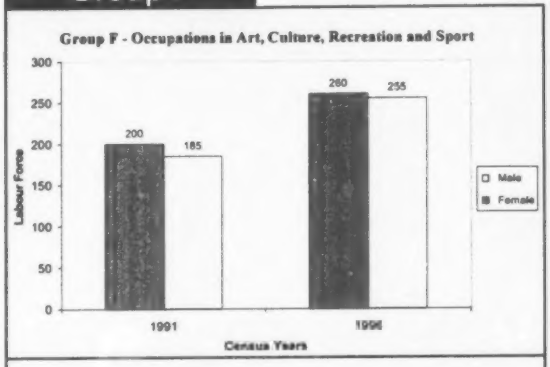
Group E

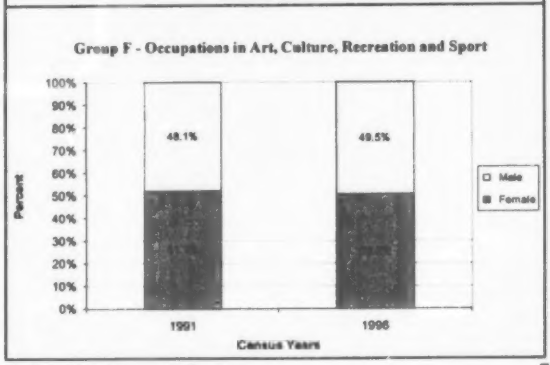




Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) and Sex (3) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

Group F





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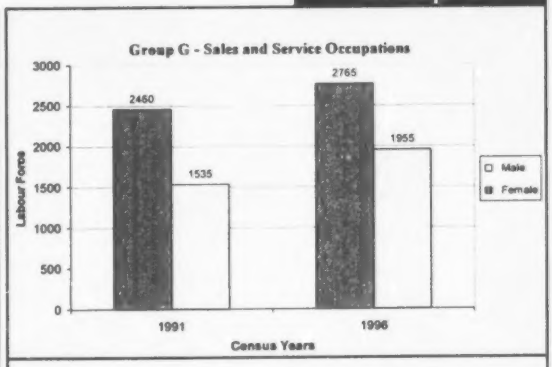
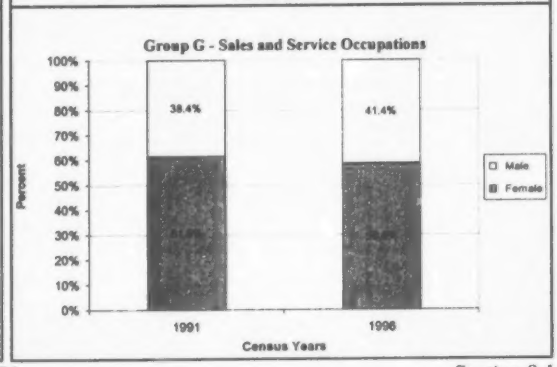
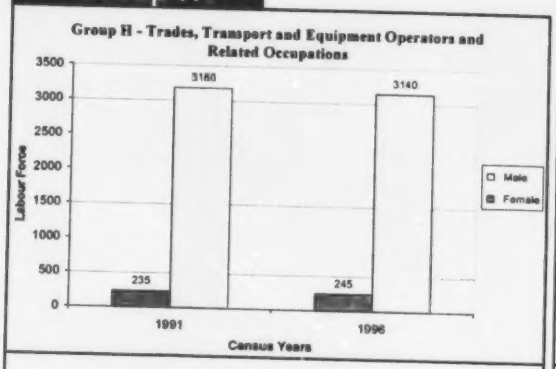
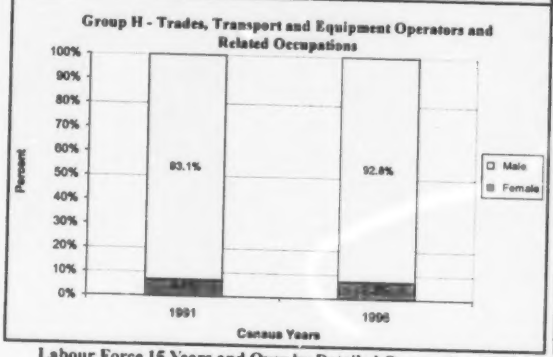




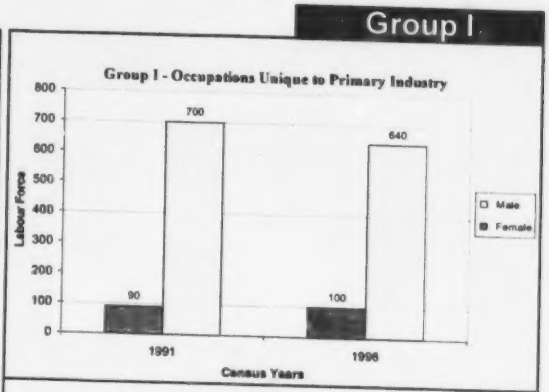
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) and Sex (3) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

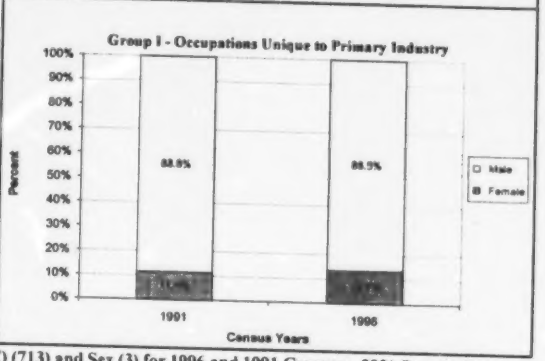
Group H





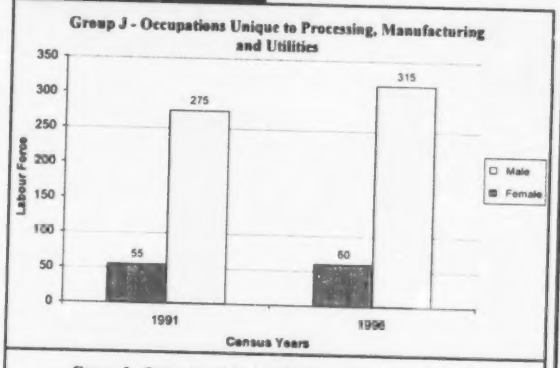
Group I

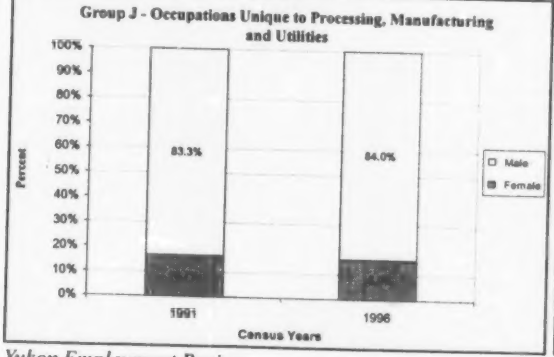




Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) and Sex (3) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, 20% Sample Data

Group J





Notes

- Scales vary for each chart.
- Figures were subjected to random rounding.
- In certain tabulations rounded data may not sum to totals.
- Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 1991, 1996

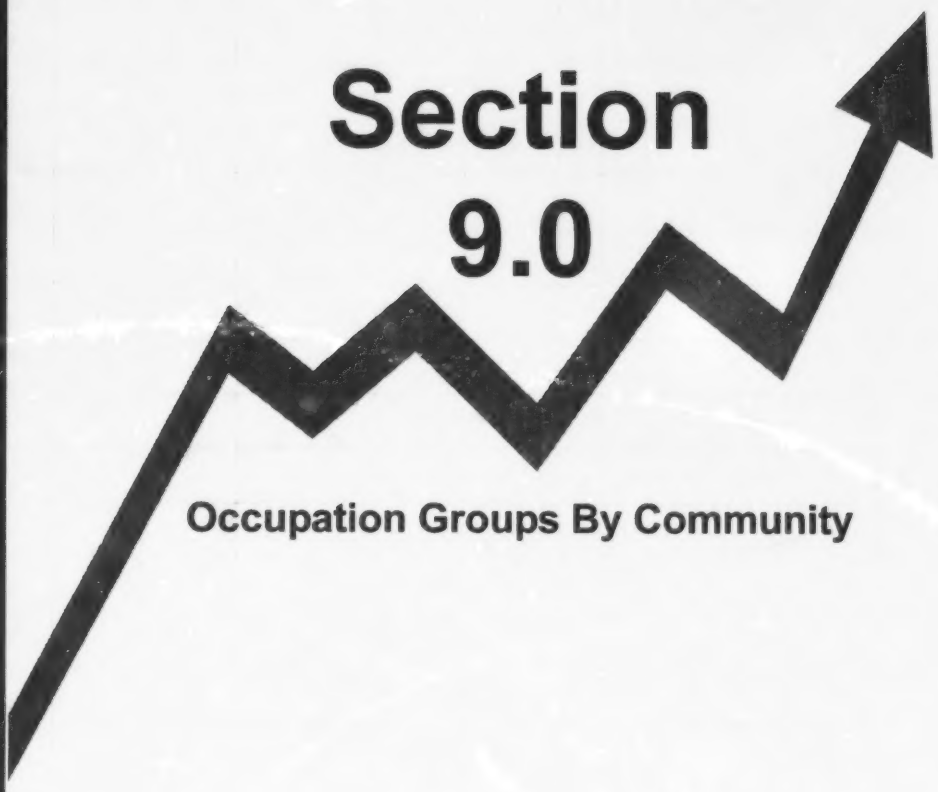
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) and Sex (3) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, 20% Sample Data
Yukon Territory

Occupation(713)	Both Sexes 1991	Both Sexes 1996	Female 1991	Female 1996	Male 1991	Male 1996
Total - Detailed occupation	17,010	18,930	7,740	8,875	9,270	10,055
Occupation - Not applicable	160	395	75	185	90	210
All occupations	16,845	18,540	7,665	8,695	9,185	9,845
A Management occupations	1,980	1,970	755	755	1,225	1,210
B Business, finance and administrative occupations	3,010	3,240	2,415	2,595	595	650
C Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	960	1,070	175	220	785	850
D Health occupations	500	580	395	455	105	125
E Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	1,485	1,920	890	1,220	590	700
F Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	390	515	200	260	185	255
G Sales and service occupations	3,995	4,720	2,460	2,765	1,535	1,955
H Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	3,415	3,390	235	245	3,180	3,140
I Occupations unique to primary industry	785	745	90	100	700	640
J Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	330	375	55	60	275	315

Note: Figures were subjected to random rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 1991, 1996.

Section 9.0



Occupation Groups By Community

Section 9.0

Overview

The industry divisions for the Yukon are classified according to the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification. They are divided into 10 categories lettered A through J. They are further divided by 19 selected Census Subdivisions.

Yukon

From 1991 to 1996, the total Yukon labour force increased by 10.1%.

Beaver Creek

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Beaver Creek increased:
A (50.0%), G (150.0%), H (0.0%), I (0.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Beaver Creek decreased:
B (33.3%), E (100.0%).

Burwash Landing

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Burwash Landing increased:
A (50.0%), E (∞).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Burwash Landing decreased:
G (100.0%), H (50.0%), J (100.0%).

Carcross

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Carcross increased:
B (0.0%), E (100.0%), F (0.0%), G (25.0%), H (0.0%), I (∞).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Carcross decreased:
A (100.0%), J (100.0%).

Carmacks

There is no 1991 Census data available for Carmacks. The only data available is from the 1996 Census.

Dawson

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Dawson increased:
A (26.7%), B (26.7%), C (66.7%), D (50.0%), E (85.7%), F (133.3%), G (26.2%), H (14.3%), I (57.1%), J (0.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in Dawson did not decrease.

Destruction Bay

There is insufficient population in Destruction Bay to analyze the labour force.

Faro

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Faro increased:
C (0.0%), D (33.3%), E (0.0%), G (28.6%), H (14.0%), I (45.5%), J (8.3%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Faro decreased:
A (28.6%), B (27.8%), F (100.0%).

Haines Junction

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Haines Junction increased:
A (83.3%), B (28.6%), C (100.0%), E (100.0%), F (0.0%), G (0.0%), J (∞).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Haines Junction decreased:
H (6.7%), I (33.3%).

Mayo

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Mayo increased:
A (0.0%), B (0.0%), C (∞), D (0.0%), E (20.0%), G (16.7%), I (100.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Mayo decreased:
H (28.6%).

Old Crow

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Old Crow increased:
A (0.0%), B (100.0%), G (33.3%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Old Crow decreased:
C (100.0%), E (40.0%), F (100.0%), H (20.0%), I (100.0%).

Pelly Crossing

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Pelly Crossing increased:
B (50.0%), D (∞), E (100.0%), F (∞), G (0.0%), H (20.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Pelly Crossing decreased:
A (100.0%), C (100.0%), I (25.0%).

Ross River

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Ross River increased:
B (33.3%), E (0.0%), F (∞), H (57.1%), I (50.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Ross River decreased:
A (33.3%), C (100.0%), D (100.0%), G (10.0%).

Stewart Crossing

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Stewart Crossing increased:
H (0.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Stewart Crossing decreased:
A (100.0%), B (100.0%), G (100.0%).

Tagish

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Tagish increased:
E (∞), G (∞), H (0.0%), I (∞).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Tagish decreased:
B (100.0%), C (100.0%).

Teslin

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Teslin increased:
B (0.0%), C (0.0%), E (0.0%), F (0.0%), G (0.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Teslin decreased:
A (33.3%), H (25.0%).

Watson Lake

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Watson Lake increased:
A (30.0%), D (100.0%), F (0.0%), G (13.9%), I (100.0%), J (50.0%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Watson Lake decreased:
B (6.3%), C (2.5%), E (10.0%), H (10.3%).

Whitehorse

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Whitehorse increased:
B (4.9%), C (8.9%), D (9.0%), E (27.5%), F (37.5%), G (16.5%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Whitehorse decreased:
A (8.0%), H (10.4%), I (14.3%), J (10.8%).

Whitehorse, Unorganized (UNO)

In 1991, Whitehorse, UNO was part of Yukon, UNO.

In 1996, Whitehorse, UNO was created and historical data is not available for comparison.

Yukon, Unorganized (UNO)

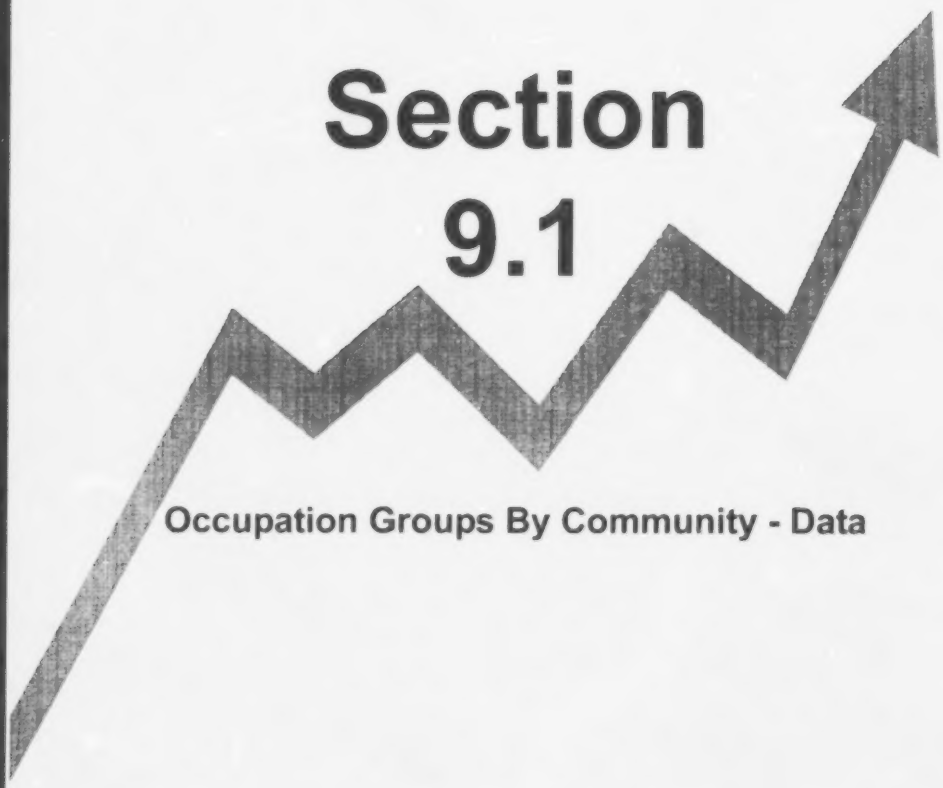
In 1996, Whitehorse, UNO was separated from Yukon, UNO. This accounts for a portion of the decreases in the Yukon, UNO labour force.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Yukon, UNO increased:
J (12.5%).

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force in the following occupational groups in Yukon, UNO decreased:
A (23.8%), B (52.3%), C (50.0%), D (66.7%), E (43.5%), F (53.8%), G (31.3%), H (21.9%), I (41.9%).

See section 9.1 for detailed data.

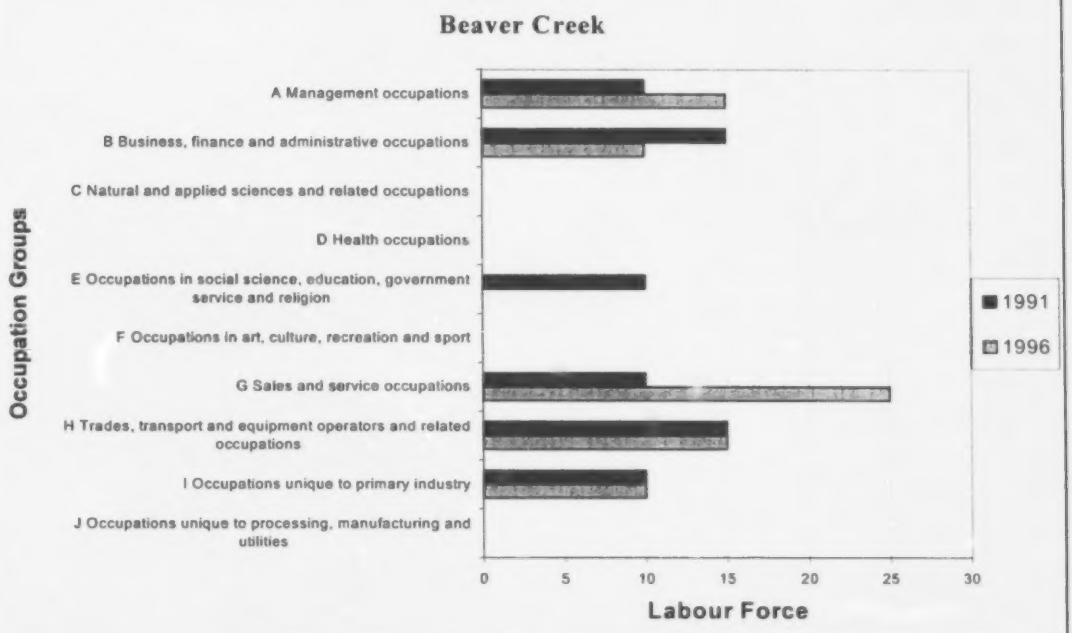
Section 9.1



Occupation Groups By Community - Data

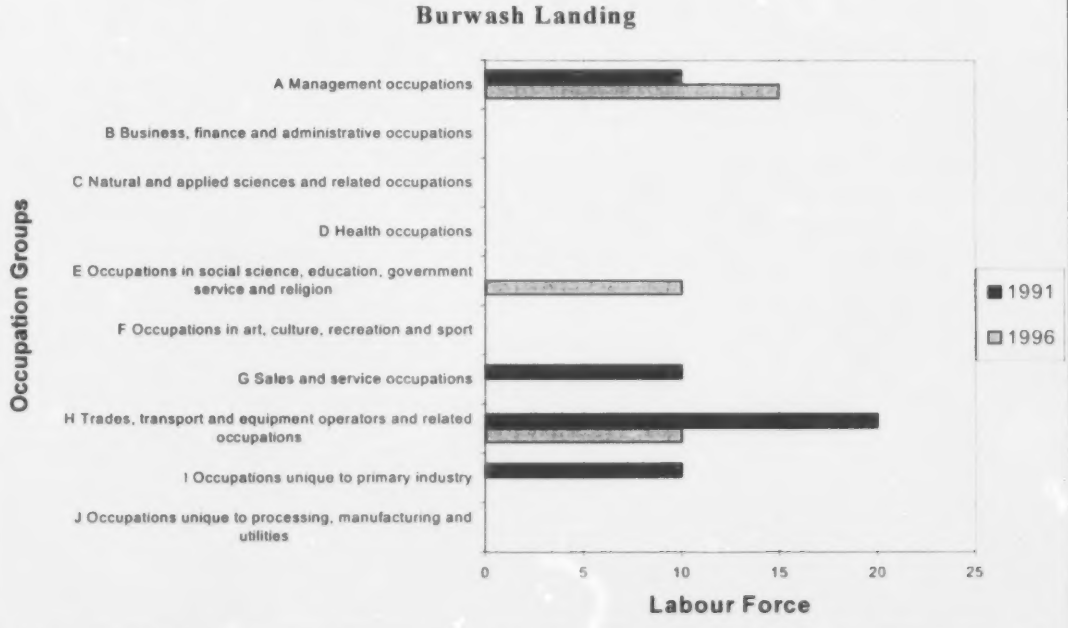
Beaver Creek

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991Censuses, Yukon CSD's



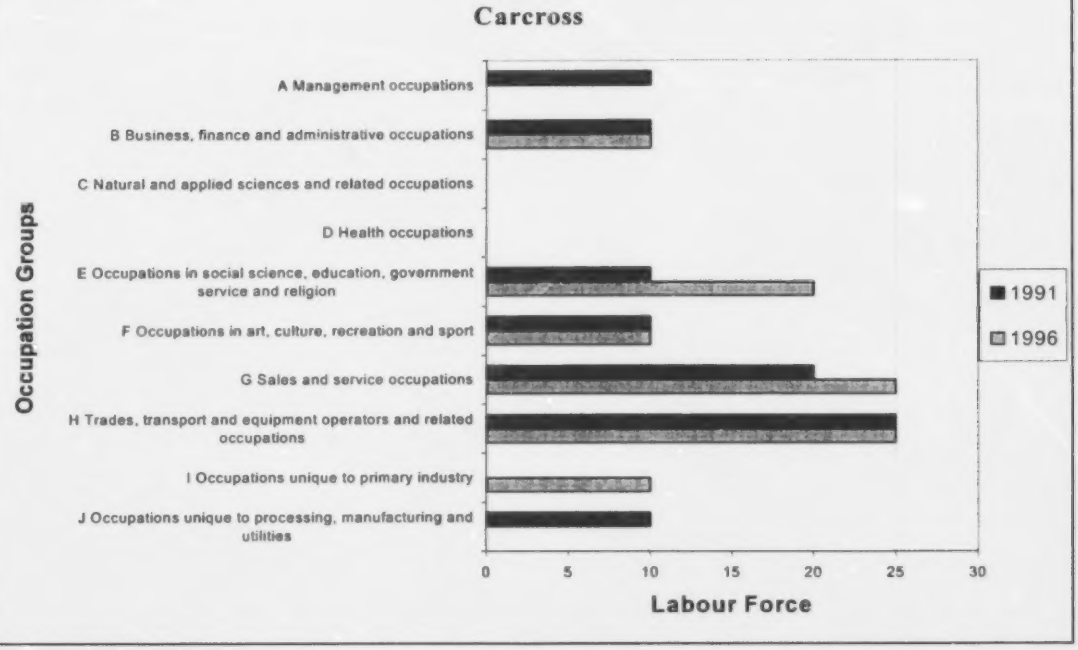
Burwash Landing

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991Censuses, Yukon CSD's



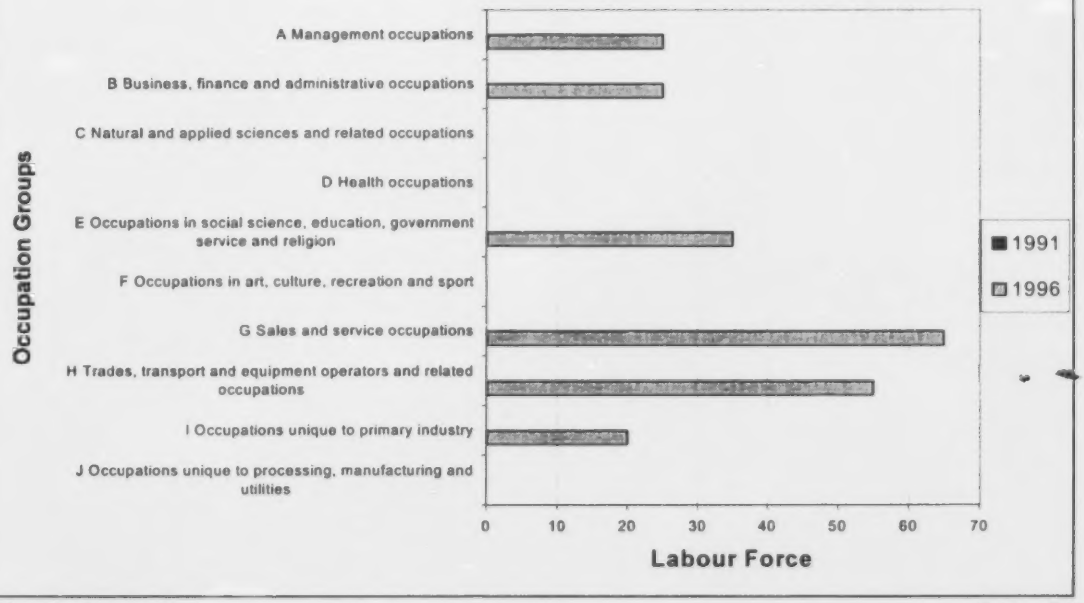
Carcross

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, Yukon CSD's



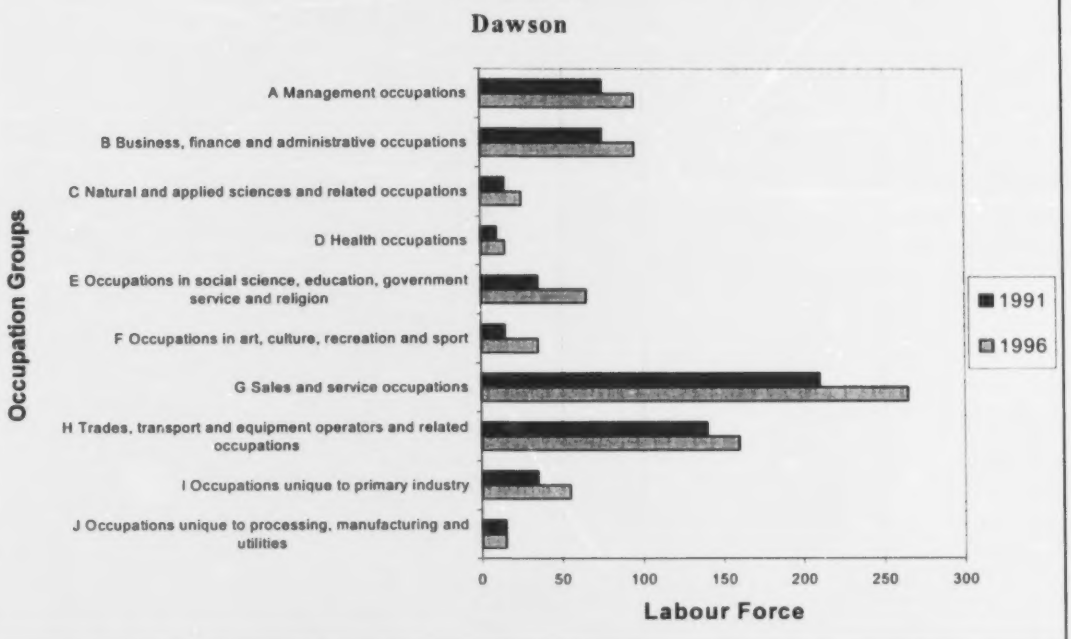
Carmacks

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, Yukon CSD's



Dawson

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, Yukon CSD's



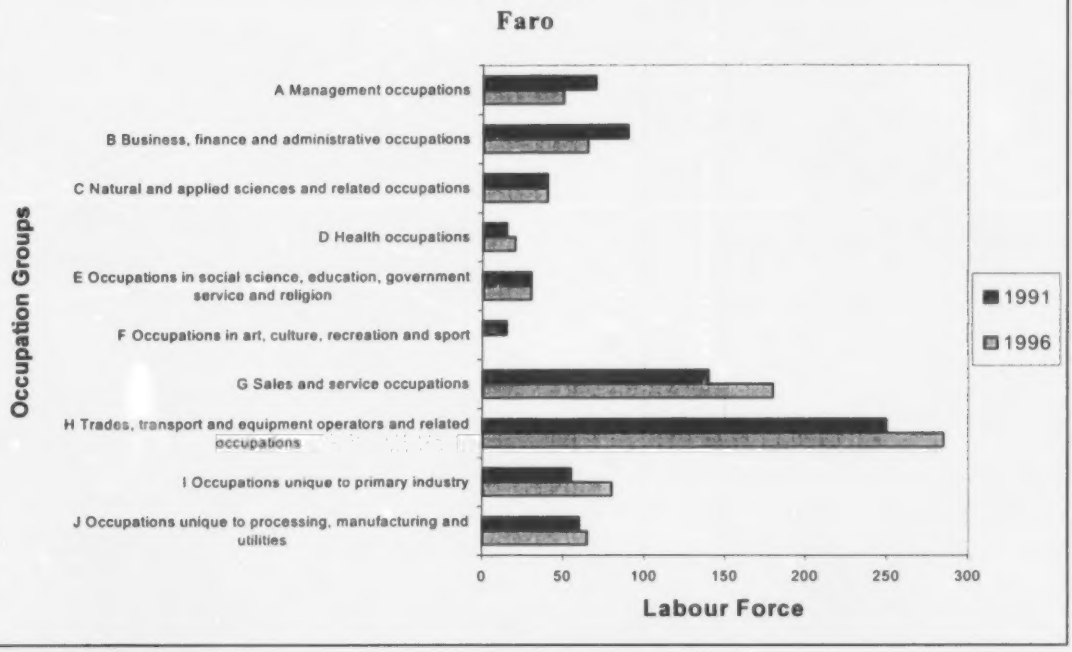
Destruction Bay

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, Yukon CSD's

Occupation data for Destruction Bay is not available.

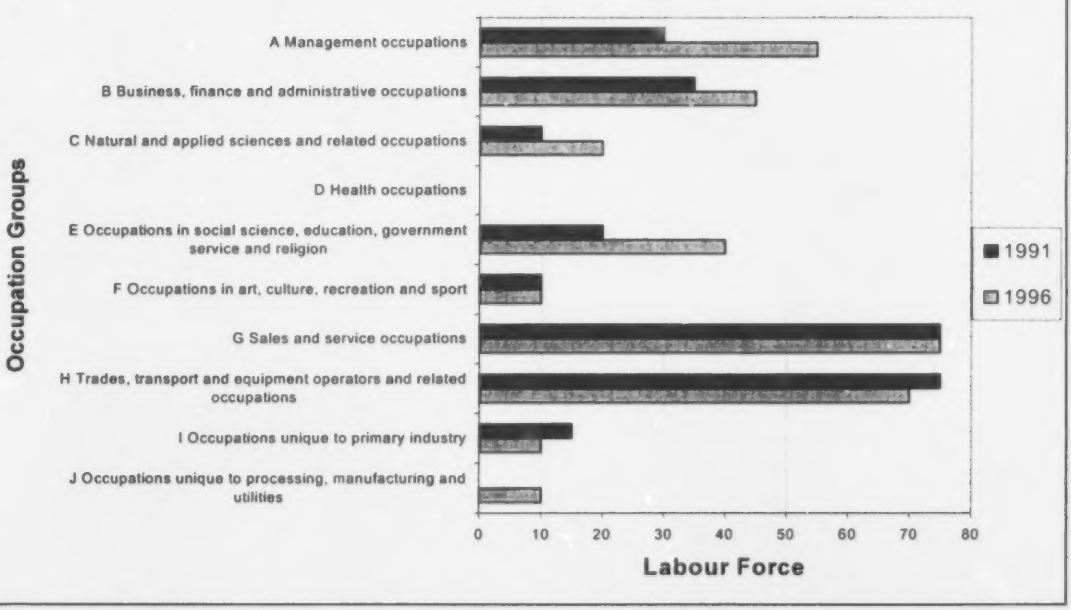
Faro

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, Yukon CSD's



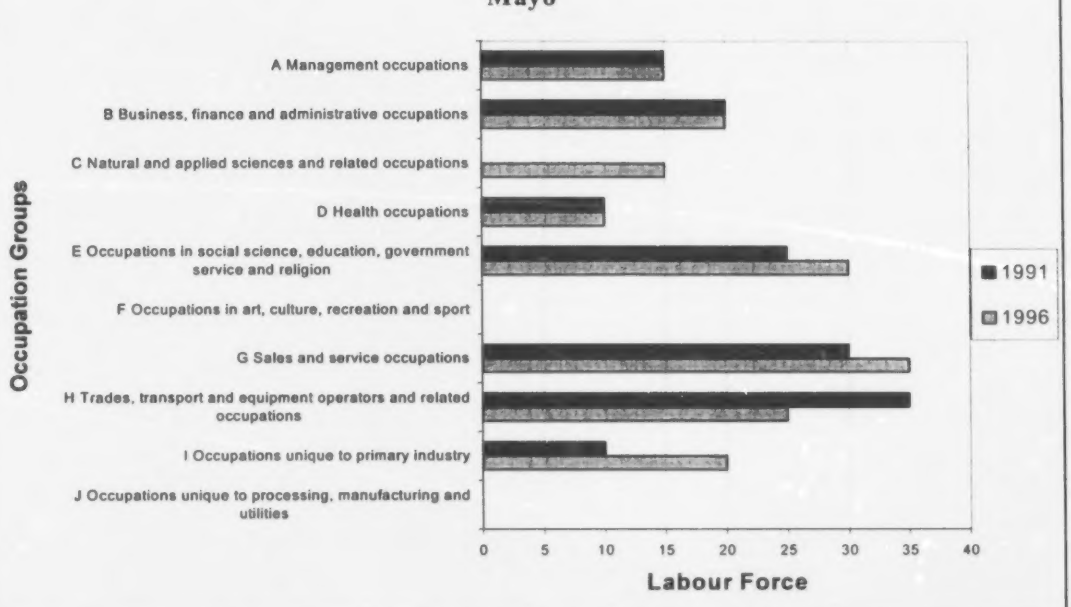
Haines Junction

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, Yukon CSD's



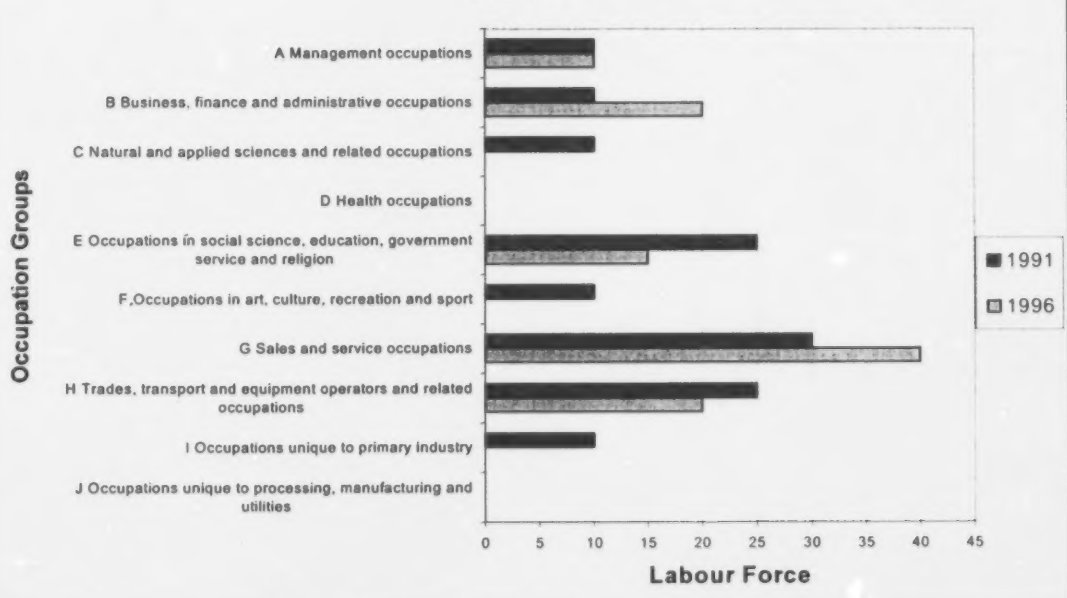
Mayo

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, Yukon CSD's


Mayo
A Management occupations
B Business, finance and administrative occupations
C Natural and applied sciences and related occupations
D Health occupations
E Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion
F Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport
G Sales and service occupations
H Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations
I Occupations unique to primary industry
J Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities
Occupation Groups
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40
Labour Force
1991
1996

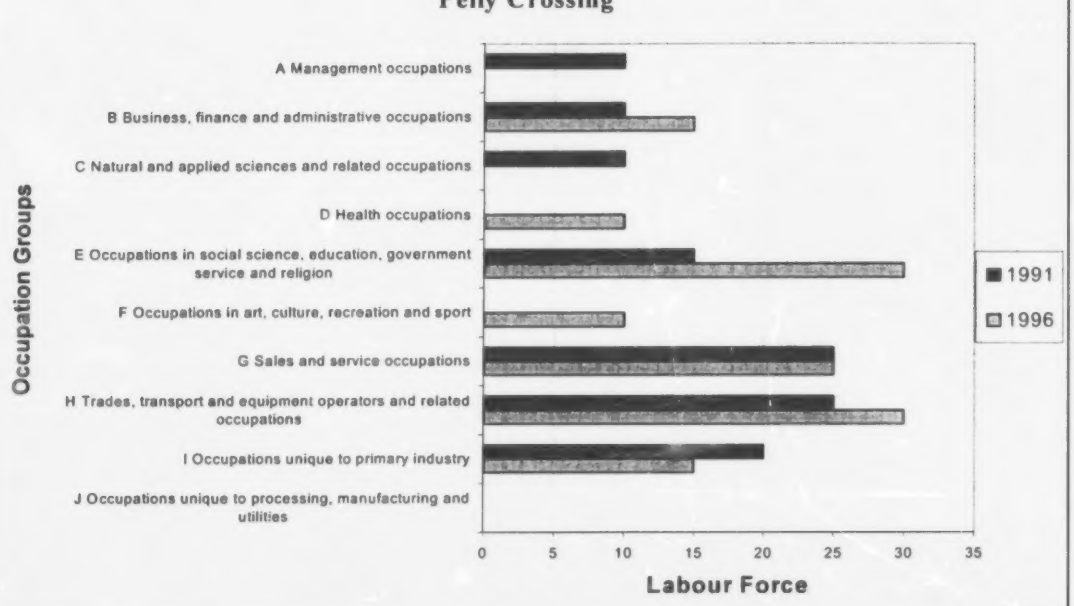
Old Crow

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, Yukon CSD's


Old Crow
A Management occupations
B Business, finance and administrative occupations
C Natural and applied sciences and related occupations
D Health occupations
E Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion
F,Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport
G Sales and service occupations
H Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations
I Occupations unique to primary industry
J Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities
Occupation Groups
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45
Labour Force
1991
1996

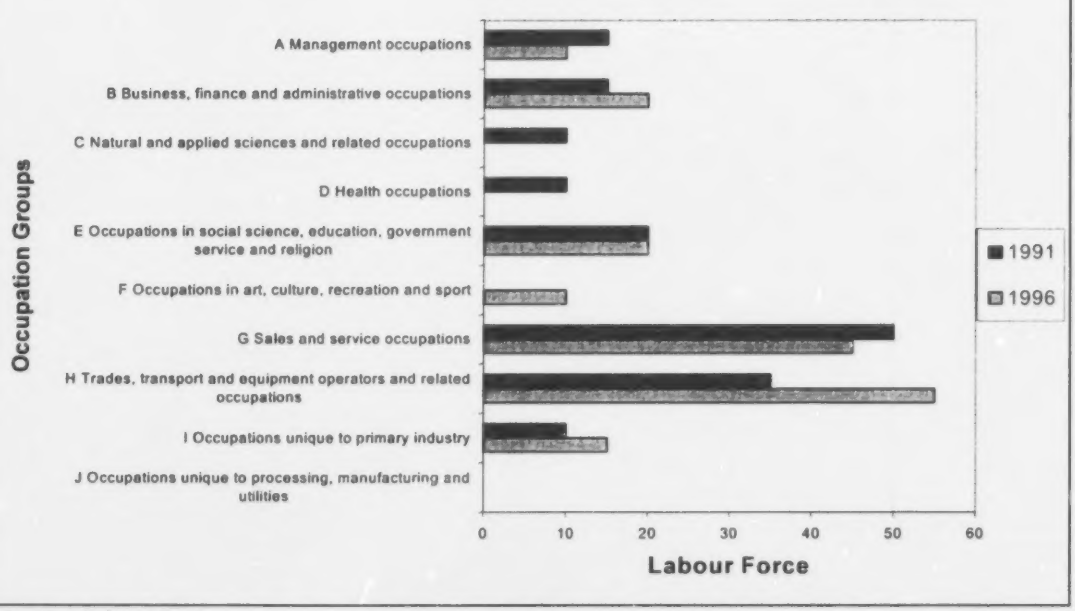
Pelly Crossing

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, Yukon CSD's



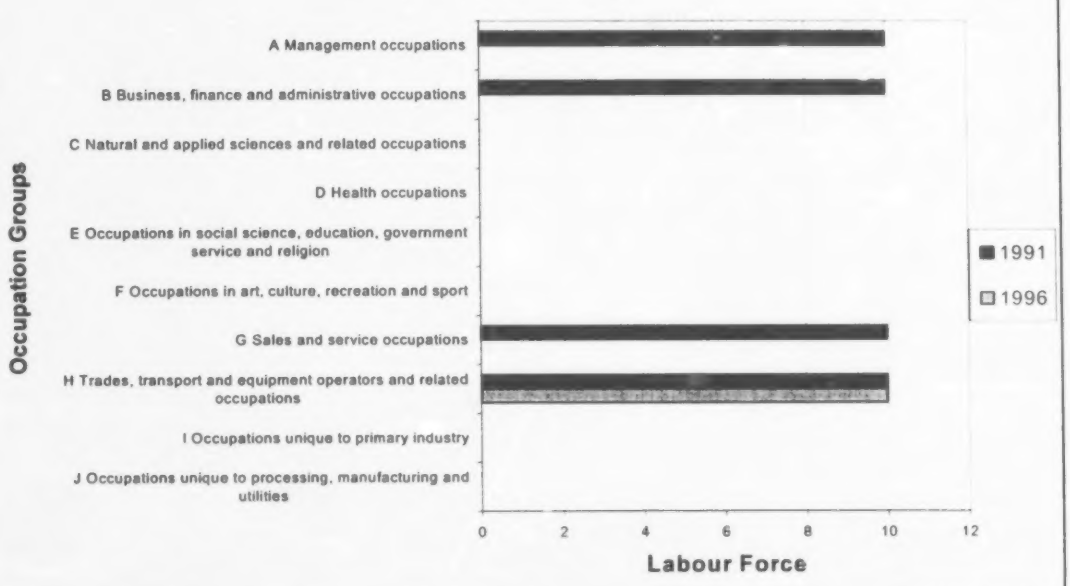
Ross River

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, Yukon CSD's



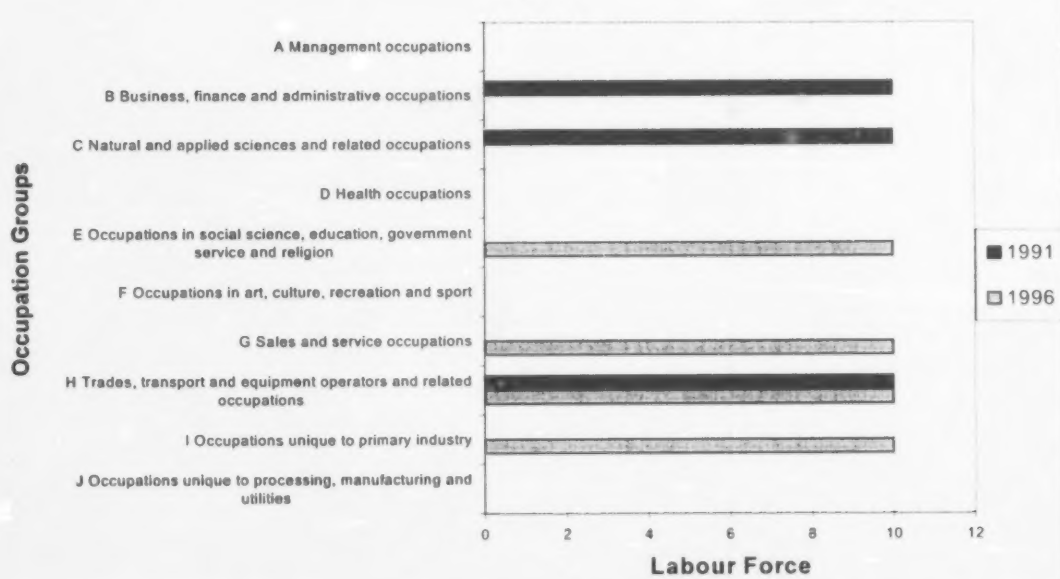
Stewart Crossing

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, Yukon CSD's



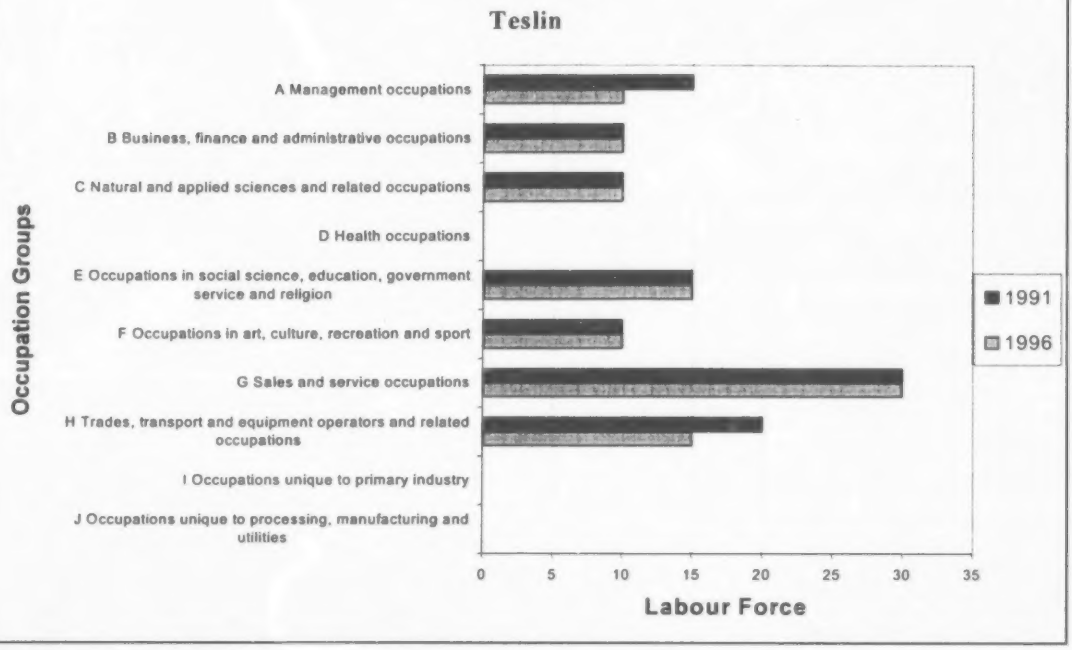
Tagish

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, Yukon CSD's



Teslin

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, Yukon CSD's



Watson Lake

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, Yukon CSD's

Whitehorse

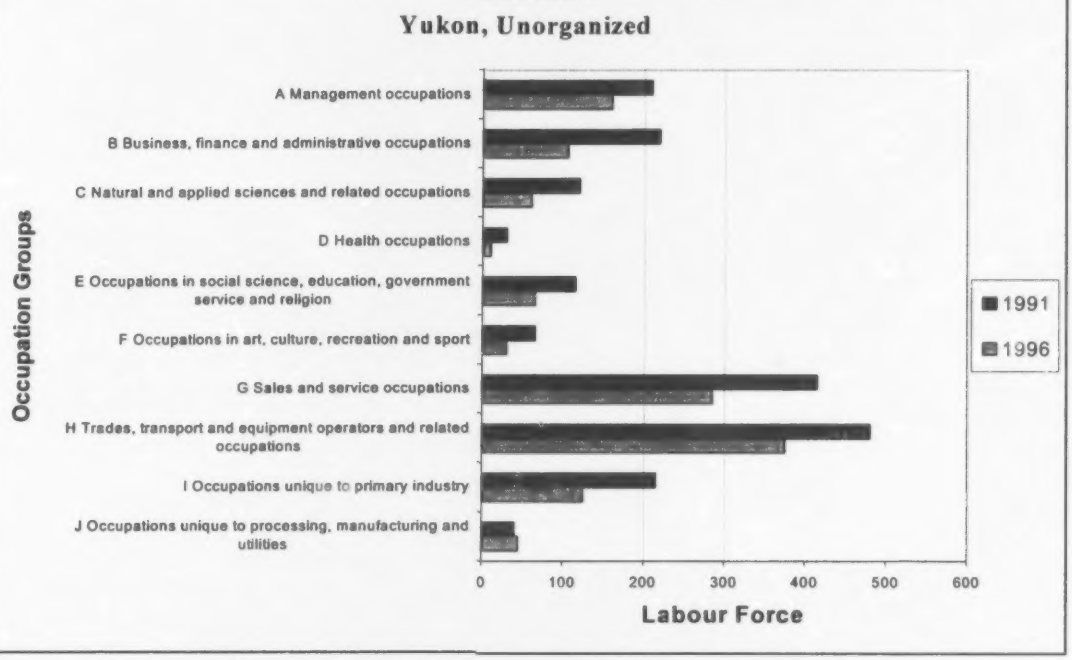
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1996 Censuses, 20% Sample Data, Yukon CSD's

Whitehorse, UNO

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, Yukon CSD's

Yukon, UNO

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Detailed Occupation (1991 SOC) (713) for 1996 and 1991 Censuses, Yukon CSD's



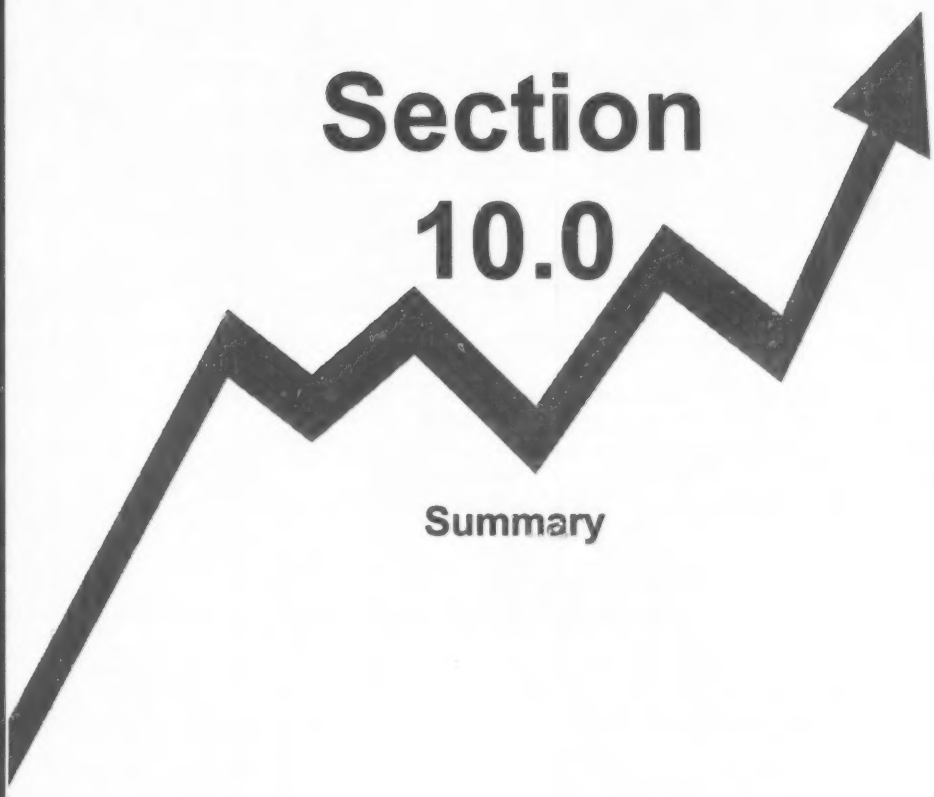
Notes

- Scales vary for each chart.
- Figures were subjected to random rounding.
- Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses 1991, 1996.

CSDs not available for 1991 Census
Carmacks (6001012) VL : > 25% GNR
Destruction Bay (6001049) SET: Insufficient Population
Whitehorse, Unorganized (6001060) UNO: Part of Yukon Unorganized in 1991

CSDs not available for 1996 Census
Destruction Bay (6001049) SET: Insufficient Population

Section 10.0



Summary

Section 10.0

Summary:

Labour Force

From 1986 to 1996, the Yukon labour force increased by 36.2% or 4,930.

From 1986 to 1996, the number of women in the labour force increased by 47.1% or 2,785. During this same time period the number of men increased by 28.0% or 2,155.

From 1986 to 1996, women increased their participation in the labour force by 5.8%. During this same time period, men's participation decreased by 1.3%.

From 1991 to 1996, the labour force participation rate in the Yukon decreased from 81.6% to 81.4%, a decrease of 0.2 percentage points.

From 1991 to 1996, the unemployment rate in the Yukon decreased from 11.6% to 11.0%, a decrease of 0.6 percentage points.

Labour Force by Sector

From 1986 to 1996, 48.6% of the increase in the Yukon labour force was in the Government sector (2,400).

From 1986 to 1996, 34.5% of the increase in the Yukon labour force was in the Service sector (1,705).

From 1986 to 1996, 16.9% of the increase in the Yukon labour force was in the Goods Producing sector (835).

In 1996, the proportion of the labour force participating in the Government sector was 35.6%. This is an increase of 4.8 percentage points since 1986.

In 1996, the proportion of the labour force participating in the Service sector was 46.3%. This is a decrease of 4.3 percentage points since 1986.

In 1996, the proportion of the labour force participating in the Goods Producing sector was 18.1%. This is a decrease of 0.5 percentage points since 1986.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

From 1987 to 1997, the productivity for all industry divisions decreased by 14.5% (1992 dollars).

From 1987 to 1997, the GDP for all industry divisions increased by 4.4% or 42.1 million dollars (1992 dollars).

From 1987 to 1997, the average GDP for all industry divisions was 979.6 million dollars. The maximum GDP was 1111.9 million dollars (1992) and the minimum GDP was 865.3 million dollars (1993).

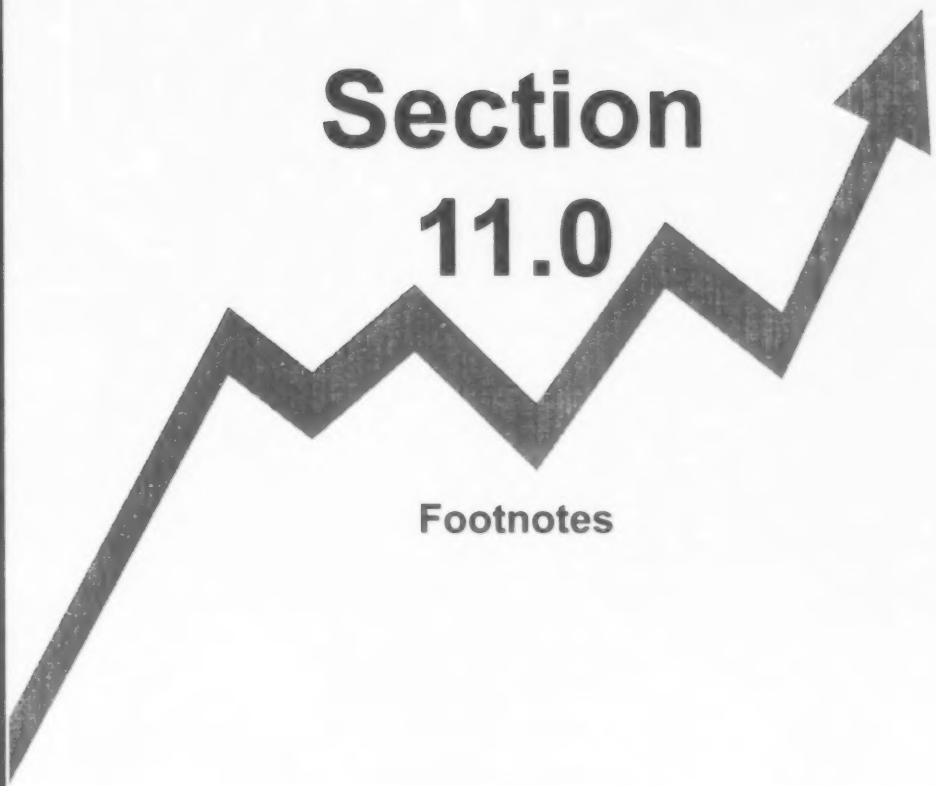
Labour Force by Industry

The Government Service industry division (Division N) is the largest industry division in the Yukon labour force.

Labour Force by Occupation

The Sales and Service occupation group (Group G) is the largest occupation group in the Yukon labour force.

Section 11.0



Footnotes

Section 11.0

Footnotes:

[1] Labour Force by Industry Sector

Goods Producing sector includes: agriculture, fishing and trapping, logging and forestry, mining (including milling), quarrying, oil wells, manufacturing and construction industries.

Government sector includes: federal, territorial and municipal levels of government, education, and health and social services.

Service sector (non-government portion) includes: transportation and storage, communication and other utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, business, accommodation, food and beverage services and other service industries.

Includes sections:

2.1; 2.2; 2.3; 2.4; 3.1.5; 3.1.6; 3.3; 3.5.1; 3.5.2; 3.5.3; 3.5.4; 3.5.5; 3.5.6

[2] Employment and Wages by Industry Sector

Goods Producing sector includes: logging and forestry, mining (including milling), quarrying, oil wells, manufacturing, construction and other utilities industries.

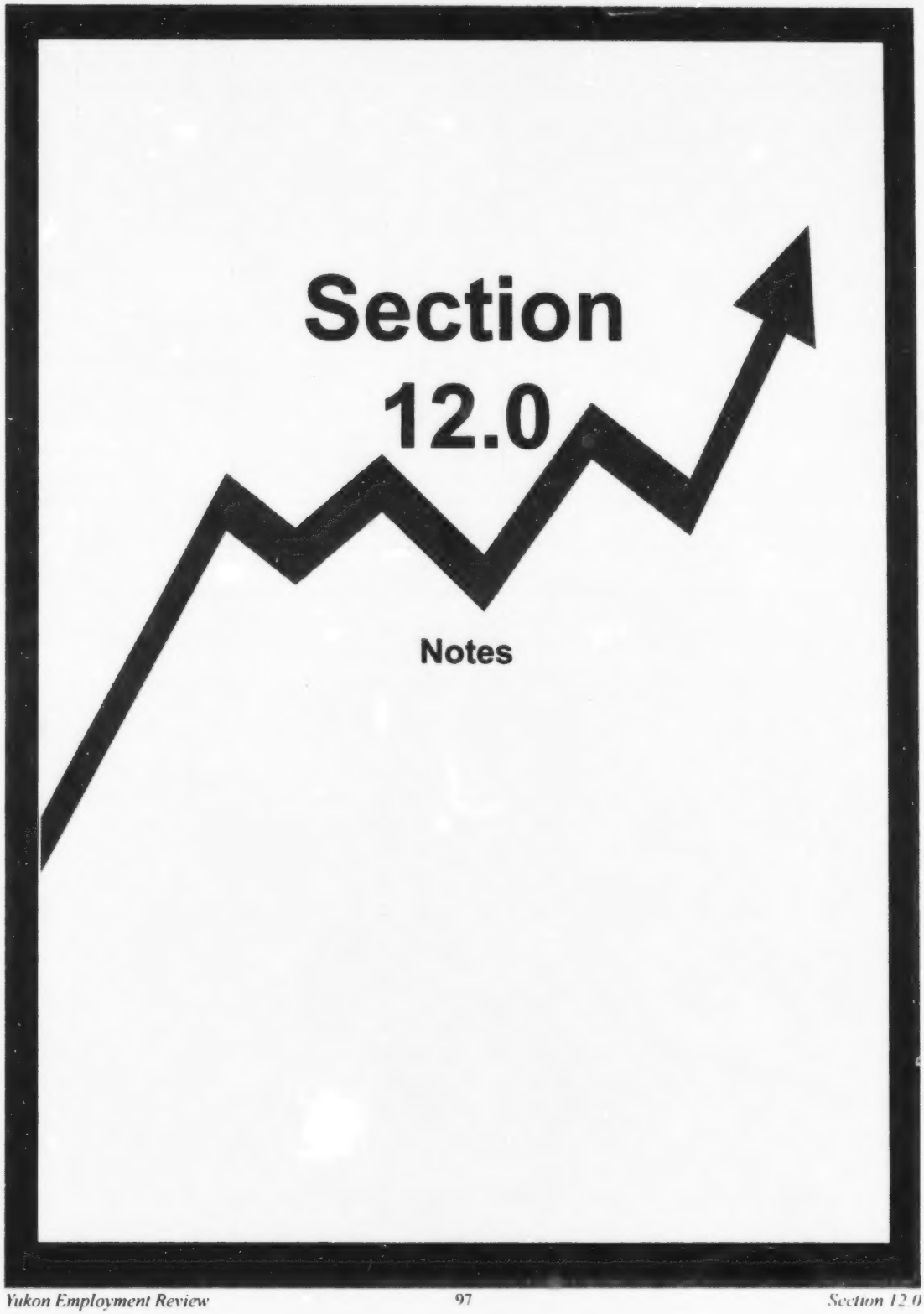
Government sector includes: federal, territorial and municipal levels of government.

Service sector (non-government portion) includes: transportation and storage, communication, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, business, education, health and social services, accommodation, food and beverage services and other service industries.

Includes sections:

3.2.1; 3.2.2; 3.4.1; 3.4.2; 3.4.3

f2



Notes

Section 12.0

Notes:

Employed

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day:

(a) did any work at all for pay or in self employment; or
(b) were absent from their job or business for the entire week because of vacation, illness, a labour dispute at their place of work or other reasons.

Employment and Wages by Industry Sector

Goods Producing sector includes: logging and forestry, mining (including milling), quarrying, oil wells, manufacturing, construction and other utilities industries.

Government sector includes: federal, territorial and municipal levels of government.

Service sector (non-government portion) includes: transportation and storage, communication, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, business, education, health and social services, accommodation, food and beverage services and other service industries.

GDP per Worker by Industry Division

Refers to the GDP by Industry division divided by the total labour force in that industry division, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.

Industry Data

The 1986, 1991 and 1996 industry data are produced according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. This classification consists of a systematic and comprehensive arrangement of industries structured into 18 divisions, 75 major groups and 296 groups. These industrial groups are based on the general nature of the establishment's business, industry or service. For further information on the classification, see Standard Industrial Classification, 1980, Catalogue No. 12-501 E.

Industry Divisions (1980 SIC)

Division A - Agricultural and related service industries
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries
Division C - Logging and forestry industries
Division D - Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil well industries
Division E - Manufacturing industries
Division F - Construction industries
Division G - Transportation and storage industries
Division H - Communication and other utility industries
Division I - Wholesale trade industries
Division J - Retail trade industries
Division K - Finance and insurance industries
Division L - Real estate operator and insurance agent industries
Division M - Business service industries
Division N - Government service industries
Division O - Educational service industries
Division P - Health and social service industries
Division Q - Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
Division R - Other service industries

Labour Force

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who were either employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.

Labour Force by Industry Sector

Goods Producing sector includes: agriculture, fishing and trapping, logging and forestry, mining (including milling), quarrying, oil wells, manufacturing and construction industries.

Government sector includes: federal, territorial and municipal levels of government, education, and health and social services.

Service sector (non-government portion) includes: transportation and storage, communication and other utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, business, accommodation, food and beverage services and other service industries.

Not in Labour Force

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes persons who did not work for pay or in self-employment in the week prior to enumeration and:

(a) did not look for paid work in the four weeks prior to enumeration;
(b) were not on temporary lay-off; and,
(c) did not have a new job to start in four weeks or less.

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Occupation Data

The 1986, 1991 and 1996 industry data are produced according to the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification. This classification consists of a systematic and comprehensive arrangement of occupations structured into 22 major groups, 80 minor groups and 514 unit groups. These occupational groups are based on the kind of work performed. For further information on the classification, see Standard Occupational Classification, 1991, Catalogue No. 12-565 E.

Occupation Groups (1991 SOC)

Group A - Management occupations
Group B - Business, finance and administrative occupations
Group C - Natural and applied sciences and related occupations
Group D - Health occupations
Group E - Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion
Group F - Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport
Group G - Sales and service occupations
Group H - Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations
Group I - Occupations unique to primary industry
Group J - Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities

Participation Rate

Refers to the total labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Sex

Refers to the gender of the respondent.

Unemployed

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, were without paid work and were available for work and either:

(a) had actively looked for work in the past four weeks; or
(b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
(c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Unemployment Rate

Refers to the unemployed labour force expressed as a percentage of the total labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Wages and Salaries

Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions, and Unemployment Insurance. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, as well as all types of casual earnings. The value of taxable allowances and benefits provided by employers, such as free lodging and free automobile use, is excluded.